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9 May 1984

## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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9 May 1984

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CABINET OKAYS FOREIGN EXCHANGE, OTHER ROLES FOR BANKS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 10 Apr 84 p 15

[Article by John Short]

[Excerpt] CANBERRA: The Reserve Bank has told the Government that about 20 existing merchant banks could be granted foreign exchange licences following Cabinet's approval yesterday of major changes to the finance system.

The Cabinet's decision could also see the virtual end of the unofficial hedge market as holders of foreign exchange licences will soon be able to provide cover for capital transactions, a move that will damage the 40-odd merchant banks that will not gain from yesterday's decisions.

The other major changes agreed by Cabinet yesterday were:

Removal of existing controls prohibiting trading banks from offering interest on short term deposits, a move which would allow trading banks to offer interest on cheque accounts, and accepting deposits for more than four years.

Allowing the savings banks to offer cheque facilities to all customers.

Removal of all restrictions on the size and maturity dates for deposits with the savings banks.

Abolition of the current restriction which prohibits savings banks taking deposits exceeding \$100,000 from a trading or profit-making body.

The Treasurer, Mr Keating, yesterday also won acceptance of these major changes to the financial system from a specially constituted sub-committee of the Parliamentary Caucus Economic Committee. He is expected to issue details of the Cabinet decisions later this week. On the issuing of new foreign exchange licences. Cabinet decided all existing merchant banks, irrespective of the level of foreign ownership, should be able to receive a licence if they meet specified prudential-type criteria. Essentially the proposed criteria will provide that only merchant banks that have a minimum capital base of \$10 million, have operated in the hedge market and have foreign exchange experience, will be eligible to receive a licence. New merchant banks wanting a foreign exchange licence in future years would have to also meet existing foreign investment guidelines.

Cabinet also decided it should allow all official foreign exchange dealers to provide forward cover for capital transactions, and not just trade transactions as at present.

Mr Keating had agreed to the requirement of the special sub-committee of the Caucus Economics Committee that he should not decide on foreign exchange licences before consulting them, but most of its 7 members see this condition as a formality.

Federal Cabinet yesterday also decided the finance community should be given some advance notice of these changes to the existing bank deposit arrangements, but that they should not be phased in as recommended by the Martin Committee on the Australian Financial System. It is envisaged the changes will come into effect early in the new financial year.

The effect of these changes will be to allow the banks to compete vigorously for short term deposits, particularly at the expense of merchant banks and the cash management trust funds.

From next financial year trading banks will be able to take deposits of less than \$50,000 for less than 30 days, as well as deposits of more than \$50,000 for less than 14 days. Additionally, savings banks will be able to accept fixed deposits without any restrictions on the minimum term or their size.

The decision to allow merchant banks to apply for foreign exchange licences is seen as a move that will cushion the blow of the decision to remove the present bank deposit restrictions.

The decision to grant foreign exchange licences to a number of merchant banks is also a response to claims that the local foreign exchange market has been shown to be too thin in the wake of the floating of the Australian dollar last year.

The recommendation to Cabinet from Mr Keating yesterday that ministers should agree to the issue of new foreign exchange licences ahead of any decision on the entry of foreign banks was in direct conflict with the advice from his department.

CSO: 4200/689

BUILDERS UNION STRIKES, VIOLENCE PROMPT CONCERN

Sydney, Melbourne Violence

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by staff reporters and AAP]

[Text] NATIONWIDE unrest in the building industry flared into violence yesterday when workers in Melbourne and Sydney staged rowdy marches and political sit-ins, besieging the Victorian State Parliament and bashing four policemen.

More trouble is brewing in:

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, where a building union yesterday demanded employers agree to a new industrial relations bill or face industrial action.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, where concrete pours have been halted and work bans are disrupting projects to force employers to agree to the \$11-a-week building superannuation scheme.

In QUEENSLAND, where hundreds of projects worth \$5000 million were stopped by rolling strikes over a dispute with the State Government on over-award payments, the unions appear to have won. Yesterday the State Government and the Queensland Conference from Industry agreed to negotiate a new industry award.

In the ACT, work on the new Parliament House has been halted for months over a wage and conditions claim, with no progress in sight.

In Sydney yesterday, builders laborers stormed the offices of the city's oldest law firm in retaliation for their issuing a summons against the BLF secretary, Mr Norm Gallagher, over a hearing under Section 45D of the Trade Practices Act due to start today.

But the ugliest scenes were in Melbourne, where four policemen were injured at Liberal Party headquarters and at Parliament House.

More than 1000 members of the Builders Laborers Federation and other construction unions marched into the city to protest over the refusal of the



Opposition parties in the Upper House to pass new occupational health and safety legislation.

They first went to the Liberal Party headquarters in Exhibition Street, invaded the offices, occupied the executive offices on the third floor and helped themselves to milk and coffee.

The party's State director, Mr John Ridley, said some property had been damaged. Two of a token number of police were hurt in scuffles.

#### Trapped

The protesters then marched on Parliament House, preceded by the Eureka flag. About 30 police formed a cordon at the base of the Parliament steps, but the workers broke through, injuring two policemen, and forced their way up the steps.

Attendants slammed shut the doors only seconds before some reached the entrance of the building. Touring school-children and MPs were trapped in the majestic Victorian building until the steps could be cleared.

The Victorian Chief Police Commissioner, Mr Mick Miller, said the demonstrators had "behaved like a bunch of thugs" and it was "ironic" that their violent actions had occurred in a demonstration concerned with safety in the workplace.

He would consider introducing long-handled batons, visored helmets and shields to protect his force against any future violence. Riot gear is issued only in NSW and Queensland.

Mr Miller said the attacks outside Parliament House were "a grave abuse of the democratic process, un-Australian, unsporting and undemocratic.

"The Victoria Police will from now on not be caught under-manned or unprotected," he said.

However, the Victorian secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Mr Kevin Casey, said the workers' actions were justified.

He said the union movement had exercised "considerable patience", but was angry over delays in the passing of the legislation.

The Premier, Mr Cain, said the Government deplored the violence associated with the demonstration.

"There is impatience in some quarters about this legislation being under consideration for so long: that does not excuse what occurred," he said.

"The Government in no way goes along with that sort of behavior."

In Sydney action against the BLF under section 45D of the Trade Practices Act begins in the Federal Court today over the dispute which has caused hundreds of stand-downs.

The BLF was notified of the action by Alcan Australia yesterday and, in retaliation, about 50 BLF members stormed the offices of the solicitors who served the summons on the union's federal secretary, Mr Norm Gallagher.

The members marched into Sydney's oldest law firm, Allen, Allen and Hemsley in the MLC Centre, occupying the main conference room for almost half an hour, some taking advantage of the company's supplies of alcohol.

The NSW secretary of the BLF, Mr Steve Black, said the action was taken in protest at the company's "gross invasion of the union's privacy".

"They marched straight into the office of the Victorian branch and served the papers on Norm Gallagher and Norm Wallace, the assistant secretary, without any invitation at all, so we just repaid the compliment," Mr Black said.

The Section 34D legislation is aimed at stopping secondary boycotts by unions, and, although union officials can face fines of up to \$50,000, the legislation has to date been largely ineffective.

The action follows bans by the BLF on the use of Alcan materials on dozens of sites, predominantly in NSW but also in Victoria and Queensland, which in turn have brought retaliatory bans by the Australian Workers Union on concrete at those sites.

The bans have caused hundreds of stand-downs.

The BLF has also put pickets on Alcan operations at Granville, in Sydney's west, at Port Melbourne and Clayton in Melbourne, and at Eagle Farm in Brisbane, stopping the movement of material in and out.

The dispute is over whether the BLF or the AWU has coverage of laborers on the Alcan smelter project at Kurri Kurri in the Hunter Valley of NSW.

The secretary of the AWU, Mr Ernie Ecob, said attempts were being made to arrange a meeting between the ACTU, the federal Industrial Relations Minister, Mr Willis, federal and State secretaries of the building unions, and Labor Council secretaries.

In Western Australia, the Builders Workers Industrial Union yesterday issued letters to major State home building firms threatening them with industrial action unless they supported, in writing, the State Government's controversial Industrial Relations Bill.

The letter, written by the State Secretary of the BWIU, Mr Tom Henderson, caused an uproar in the building industry and was described as "blackmail in its worst form".

"The builders were coercing sub-contractors by threatening that contracts would be reviewed depending on the sub-contractors' attitude to the proposed legislation," said a BWIU industrial officer, Mr Graham Young.

"We are counter-threatening the builders with industrial action if they don't come out in support."

The move by the union is to drum up support, for one provision in the proposed legislation which re-defines the word "employee", to bring, among other things, sub-contractors under the jurisdiction of the State's Industrial Commission.

Both the State's Master Builders Association and the Housing Industry Association have warned that thousands of dollars would be added to the cost of homes if sub-contractors were defined as "employees".

The Leader of the State Opposition, Mr Hassell, called on the Premier, Mr Burke, to halt the "blackmail", and said:

"If he does not swiftly stop this intimidation, the public will know their basic rights have been surrendered to the whims of militant union leaders."

#### Union Faces Isolation

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Keith Martin and Matthew Moore]

[Text] The bitter builders' labourers demarcation dispute reached crisis point yesterday as labourers stormed a Sydney law office while other unions and employers moved against the Builders Labourers' Federation.

The BLF, facing a fine of up to \$250,000 for its picketing of the aluminium producer, Alcan, also became increasingly isolated by the rest of the trade union movement.

In yesterday's developments:

--Alcan, the aluminium producer, issued a section 45D writ against the federation over its picketing of the company's factories in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Under this section of the Trade Practices Act a union can be fined up to \$250,000 for imposing a secondary boycott. The action is due to start in the Federal Court this morning.

--About 50 builders' labourers invaded the offices of Sydney's biggest law firm, Allen Allen and Hemsley, which served the section writ on the secretary of the BLF, Mr Norm Gallagher, and other officials.

--Trucks driven by members of the Transport Workers Union, protected by about 40 police, broke BLF picket lines to take supplies in and out of Alcan's biggest factory in Granville.

--The State Labour Council decided last night to ask the ACTU to intervene in the demarcation dispute. This followed a letter from the Federated Ironworkers' Association reporting that a meeting of the 900 Alcan workers at Granville had decided on Tuesday to seek an ACTU directive to the BLF to lift all bans. The ironworkers had also resolved to ask the Federal Government to reopen deregistration proceedings against the BLF.

--The two unions which are the main targets of the BLF--the AUstralian Workers' Union and the FIA--are considering cutting off concrete and steel supplies to all building sites where BLFmembers are employed. This would bring the building industry to a standstill.

The demarcation war which is wracking the trade union movement centres on Alcan's smelter project at Kurri Kurri in the Hunter Valley.

The BLF says construction jobs on the project which traditionally belong to its members are being given to members of the Australian Workers' Union and other unions.

As a result the BLF has placed black bans on all building sites using Alcan materials and is picketing Alcan factories.

Alcan's corporate relations officer, Mr Tony Smith, said the BLF bans and pickets threatened 3,000 jobs.

If the trucks breaking the picket line yesterday had been unable to get supplies of aluminium ingots into the plant, Alcan would have to start laying off the first of its 900 Granville employees today.

About 2.30 pm yesterday, 50 builders' labourers from several city sites assembled in the foyer of the MLC Centre in the city and went by lift to the 58th floor where they invaded the offices of Allen Allen and Hemsley.

The labourers walked through several offices and occupied the conference room, where they helped themselves to beer and whiskey.

One of the leaders told a partner in the firm, Mr Gair Blunt: "You came down to Norm's office and slapped a 45D on us, and we just thought we would pay you a visit and see how you felt about it." Mr Blunt then closed the refrigerator containing the liquor.

The police were called but the labourers left after 15 minutes, shortly before the police arrived.

Numbers of builders' labourers, varying between about 15 and 30, have been picketing the main gate at Granville since last Tuesday, operating from a caravan parked nearby.

They have posted placards on the gate attacking Alcan and the AWU, but have not tried stop workers going in and out.

But they have turned back trucks bringing aluminium ingots to the factory, while allowing food and drink supplies in.

Yesterday afternoon about 40 police arrived at the factory and held back about 15 pickets while trucks drove in with raw material for the plant and took out finished products for distribution.

The trucks were driven by members of the Transport Workers' Union employed by contractors to Alcan.

The State secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, Mr Harry Quinn, said last night the union had told members to disregard BLF picket lines.

"If the BLF wants the law of the jungle they have to accept that they will be treated as people out of line with the trade union movement."

Action to have the BLF deregistered was sought by a meeting of 900 production employees at the Granville factory on Wednesday. The workers--members of the Federated Ironworkers' Association, Amalgamated Metals, Foundry and Shipwrights' Union, Australasian Society of Engineers and Electrical Trades Union--voted unanimously to ask the ACTU, through the Labour Council, to request the Federal Government to renew the deregistration bid in the Federal Court.

(The deregistration application, started the Fraser Government, was withdrawn by the Hawke Government after the BLF, with ACTU support, undertook to observe industrial laws and normal trade union practices.)

The BLF was expelled by the NSW Labour Council two-and-a-half years ago but is still affiliated with the ACTU. Mr Gallagher is the building industry group representative on the ACTU executive.

### BLF 'Dangerously Close' To Urban Guerrillas

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7-8 Apr 84 p 18

[Editorial: "No Place Here for Urban Guerillas"]

[Text]

THIS week the Builders Laborers Federation has gone well beyond the normal limits of industrial action and has moved dangerously close to bringing urban guerilla warfare to this country.

The BLF has too often already shown its contempt for the laws under which we all live. For months it has prevented work being done on the new Commonwealth Parliament House, which should be the centre-piece of our democracy. It has been met with a

singular lack of resistance by the Federal Government, whose incapacity to insist on the completion of a project on which it claims to have set its heart must be taken as highly encouraging by the union's leaders.

But on Thursday the BLF's efforts to emulate Hitler's stormtroopers surpassed its previous attempts to impose its will on society by intimidation and violence.

In Sydney members of the union forcibly occupied the office of a firm of



solicitors, whose "offence" is to act on behalf of a client who has dared to take proceedings against the BLF for an alleged breach of the law.

In Melbourne members of the BLF occupied the headquarters of the Victorian Liberal Party. Later, more than a thousand of them attempted to storm the State Parliament House. These incidents led to violent confrontations with the police and to a number of police officers being injured.

One can well imagine the massive, and justified, indignation which would be aroused if a right-wing organisation were to occupy the Melbourne Trades Hall or the offices of a firm of labor lawyers or were to attempt to seize a Parliament House. It is unlikely that anything like the same wrath will descend upon the BLF.

The Builders Labourers Federation

has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from the restraints of civilisation. It has made an unfunny joke of the industrial arbitration system. It has set itself above our civil and criminal law and our once-accepted standards of behaviour. Its members have felt free to terrorise their fellow citizens.

It has been able to do so because of the complicity of employers, the inactivity of government, and the reluctance of the Australian Council of Trade Unions to impose proper discipline on one of its affiliates. The BLF has now gone much too far for the health of this nation. If last week's events do not lead to resolute resistance to its constant attacks on Australian standards of common decency, the rest of us can blame only ourselves for the inevitable deterioration in our way of life.

### ACTU Sponsors 'Uneasy Truce'

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Brendan Donohoe]

[Text]

THE violent union demarcation dispute in the building industry in the eastern States was temporarily defused yesterday following a heated meeting at ACTU headquarters in Melbourne.

The Builders Laborers Federation and the Australian Workers Union had been locked into a membership battle over the Alcan aluminium smelter site at Kurri Kurri in Victoria.

Their dispute triggered work bans, mostly involving concrete pours on building sites in other States, engulfed all building unions and forced some stand downs.

But talks yesterday between union leaders and ACTU officials, which insiders described as "one hell of a blue", resulted in an uneasy truce, and the recommendation that all work bans be lifted.

The meeting unanimously accepted a proposal put by the BLF general secretary, Mr Norm Gallagher, that an ACTU panel quickly determine the Kurri Kurri dispute consistent with ACTU policy.

The ACTU secretary, Mr Bill Keltj, was successful in other proposals which broke the demarcation deadlock. They include:

THE lifting of all bans arising out of the dispute.

AGREEMENT that ACTU policy be followed in relation to other demarcation disputes in associated industrial action, such as picketing. This is believed to relate to another BLF-AWU dispute in Victoria.

A REPORT will be made to the ACTU executive on the behavior of the unions.

The breakthrough came just before the work bans were due to go before Mr Justice Alley in the Arbitration Commission. The judge said he was delighted that the bans would be lifted, but told the parties that a special hearing before the commission's president, Sir John Moore, would proceed today.

This hearing follows a reference from a Federal Court judge, Mr Justice Kirby, to Sir John after Alcan began legal action against the BLF under Section 45D of the Trade

Practices Act. The section deals with secondary boycotts, and the BLF was alleged to have banned the use of Alcan products on other building sites.

### **Boycott**

Mr Justice Alley praised the breakthrough and said the ACTU was the best venue to resolve the dispute.

The commission was told that Alcan had placed a boycott on BLF members constructing the third pot line, worth about \$100 million, at Kurri Kurri. Mr Harrison said Alcan had put in its contracts a provision that only AWU members be hired, and the company had banned BLF organisers from entering the fight to attempt to sign up members.

He said there was about 15 years of custom at the site of BLF members constructing pot lines.

"Clearly, any union worth its salt is not going to lie down in those sorts of circumstances," Mr Harrison said.

However, the decision of the ACTU panel is expected to be binding on the union. If the panel decides in favor of the BLF, there remains a problem of gaining employer agreement at the smelter site.

CSO: 4200/689

ASEAN COMPETITION CALLS FOR 'PAINFUL' INDUSTRY REVAMP

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Apr 84 p 14

[Text] CANBERRA.--The Department of Foreign Affairs has warned of the need for perhaps "painful" restructuring of Australian industry to cope with regional competition, and of possible problems with neighboring countries over Indo-Chinese refugees.

The warnings were contained in a submission yesterday to a subcommittee of the joint parliamentary committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence inquiring into Australia and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The submission said there was no guarantee that members of ASEAN--Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--would continue to enjoy high economic growth rates.

"Current difficulties in the Philippines, for example, suggest that that country will be struggling to record any real economic growth in the next year or so," it said.

"Moreover, the ASEAN countries in general continue to face considerable economic problems--pressures of population on resources, poverty, infrastructural deficiencies, dependence on fluctuating commodity prices, and vulnerability to world trading patterns over which they have very limited control."

Nevertheless, the Department said the economic performance of the ASEAN countries in recent years had been enviable.

"They remain broadly committed to high growth policies and their overall economic performance during the next decade is likely to be impressive both in real terms and in comparison with other countries of the developing world," it said.

The submission said Australia's best chance of capitalising on this growth lay in "getting into the fast stream".

Domestic economic policies would need to encourage structural adjustment and a more efficient allocation of resources aimed at giving Australia opportunities to prosper from the growing prosperity of the region.



In any case, it said, competition from our near neighbors would "oblige" Australian industry to adjust, in a probably painful process.

The real question was, to what extent structural change would be foisted on us, and to what extent we could shape it to maximise benefits and minimise negative aspects.

The submissions said it was in Australia's interests, as well as that of the ASEAN nations, that Australia's material and technical capabilities be made available to assist economic development in the region.

"In addition to providing consultancy skills and equipment in areas such as agriculture, engineering and communications, there appears to be scope for Australia to provide middle and upper level technologies and to establish itself as a major regional centre for education and health services, both in provision of training and services in Australia and in ASEAN countries," the submission said.

"There would also appear to be scope for Australia to become a major regional financial, banking and insurance centre, although this will depend on policy decisions of the Government."

The submission said a worrying factor in Australia's trade relations with ASEAN was the relative decline in our share of the ASEAN import market from about 3.4 per cent in 1978 to an estimated 2.8 per cent in 1982.

While Australian exports to the ASEAN countries increased significantly in the last decade, Australia's performance relative to others such as the USE, Japan, New Zealand and the EEC and Canada had been disappointing.

CSO: 4200/689

RESOURCES MINISTER RULES OUT COAL BAILOUT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 5 Apr 84 p 23

[Article by Peter Gill]

[Text] CANBERRA.--The Federal Government gave a clear signal yesterday that it will not prop up uneconomical coal mines as the industry faces a depressed trading environment.

The Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh, said yesterday that "the viability of the industry will not be assisted simply by shielding its investment or employment from the economic realities of the effects of cyclical swings."

Speaking at the Australian coal conference in Surfers Paradise, Senator Walsh later firmed up his view saying: "It is not the intention of the Government to impede the process of change. The Australian coal industry now is very much an international industry and the Government would need compelling reasons before involving Australian taxpayers in protecting any sections of the industry which are not viable in the international market."

Senator Walsh added however, that it is the Government's responsibility to cushion the effects of change on people, communities and regions to the maximum extent possible.

He cited existing capital works and training programs operating in the Hunter Valley and Whyalla (SA) regions. However, the response to these programs by entrenched miners has to date been disappointing, Senator Walsh said. He attributed this lack of interest to the closed shop nature of the industry.

"I see the current problems facing the Australian industry as those of an internationally competitive producer adjusting itself to the effects of slower world growth and a more subdued assessment of future growth rates. There is little doubt, however, that demand for Australian coal will increase substantially between now and the end of the century."

Senator Walsh conceded that it was possible there would be further retrenchments in the industry in the year ahead.

On other aspects of the industry, Senator Walsh said working parties of the Australian Coal Consultative Council--representing Federal and State Governments, coal producers and unions and the joint coal board--have prepared reports which reflect fundamentally different positions on the direction of the industry.

One of the issues to be resolved is whether the industry needs more regulation, especially in marketing, Senator Walsh said.

"The unions maintain strongly that a national marketing authority should be established, despite doubts that it could achieve a greater national share of world markets."

Senator Walsh said the Australian Coal Association on the other hand could see little advantage in such a proposal.

CSO: 4200/689

## GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO REFORM URANIUM POLICY

### Roxby Exports Okayed

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Apr 84 p 12

[Text] ADELAIDE: Overseas sales of Roxby Downs uranium now seem certain after yesterday's announcement of Federal Government export approval for the project.

The Federal Government blessing on exports from the project was read to the South Australian Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr Payne.

The Federal Government has given the mine full environmental clearance.

The go-ahead for Roxby exports is another step in the Hawke government's pro-uranium push, leading up to the July national ALP conference.

Earlier this week the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, hinted at moves to bind his 27-member Ministry to a pro-uranium vote at the conference.

If the conference, as expected, leaves Roxby intact, the key to the mine's future will then rest with the joint venturers, Western Mining Corporation and BP Australia.

### Study

The outcome of their \$150 million mine feasibility study is not expected till the end of the year.

The federal ALP caucus voted 55-46 in November last year to endorse the Cabinet's recommendation to allow Roxby Downs to proceed.

The WMC chairman, Mr Hugh Morgan, said he had been told of the decision in a letter from the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh.

He said that the letter was part of the executive process for entering the market place, but it did not change anything the company was doing in an "administrative sense."

The Leader of the South Australian Opposition, Mr Olsen, said that the approval should represent the removal of all political impediments to the project's future.

#### AGE Editorial: Sensible Policy

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Apr 84 p 13

[Editorial: "Common Sense on Uranium"]

[Text] IF the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has his way, as he is apt to have in a Government heavily dependent on his high electoral popularity, the Labor Party will adopt—with one exception—a more relaxed attitude towards the mining and export of Australian uranium. The exception is a tougher stance towards uranium exports to France so long as the French continue their nuclear testing in the Pacific. But even this concessions to the anti-uranium movement will not avert a vehement struggle by the Socialist Left and its allies at Labor's national conference in July to resist the shift in policy.

A resurgence of the divisive uranium controversy has been triggered by the publication of a new policy draft prepared by the Resources Minister, Senator Walsh. Intended to replace the ambiguous policy cobbled together as a compromise in 1982, the Walsh proposals would allow the export of uranium, from new as well as existing mines, under the most stringent nuclear non-proliferation conditions, to those countries which the Government is satisfied maintain strict safeguards and security controls over their nuclear power industries. That is very different from the present policy commitment—even though it is not tied to a timetable—to phase out the uranium industry.

The Walsh draft may be modified by the Government's industry development platform committee before it goes to the conference, but the pro-mining pragmatists appear to be in the ascendancy in the parliamentary party. The new Centre Left faction has expressed support for the revised policy favored by Mr Hawke, and a senior Minister, Mr Dawkins, has boldly declared that the issue is no longer about uranium mining or no mining but about "how best you might arrange for the inevitable". On the other side, the Victorian party conference has stiffened its anti-uranium stances which, however, seem unlikely to attract sufficient support at the national level.

The proposed ban on uranium exports to France, although sure to be welcomed by the anti-uranium forces, could have serious repercussions on Australian trade. The Prime Minister's announcement last year that uranium shipments to France would be suspended had little practical effect because the next shipment was not due until October this year. The problem is that if the Government abrogates the present contract with Queensland Mines to supply 2600 short tons of France between 1982 and 1988, the French could ask the European Economic Community to retaliate. The use of a trade ban on a particular product to a particular country as an instrument of foreign policy is seldom sensible and often counter-productive.

However, the question of uranium exports to France is separate from the broader issue of Australia's participation in the uranium industry. Here the main concerns are the dangers of nuclear proliferation and the problems of nuclear waste disposal. Safeguards against the possible misuse of nuclear material are difficult to enforce, but Australia's conditions of sale are already among the world's most stringent. The minimal risks have to be weighed against the undoubted benefits of uranium sales to Australia and of nuclear energy to those countries dependent on it for power generation. The problem of waste disposal is still a worry but with new technology it is no longer insuperable. Emotions aside, there is no conclusive evidence that leaving Australian uranium in the ground would make the world significantly safer. It would certainly leave it poorer.

CSO: 4200/689

EDITORIAL ANALYZES OIL REFINERS', MARKETERS' BAD YEAR

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Apr 84 p 6

[Editorial: "A Tiger in the Tank"]

[Text]

AUSTRALIA's oil refiners and marketers (as distinct from the oil producers and explorers) have just emerged from their worst year on record, with three companies — BP Australia, Caltex Australia and Mobil — reporting losses totalling more than \$220 million.

Many factors have been blamed for the poor performance including reduced demand, which is predicted to pick up very slowly in the next 10 years, inefficient operations and fierce discounting at the petrol pump.

But State Governments, who have long enforced cheap petrol prices as an easy vote catcher, have to accept their share of the blame. Consumers in South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and to a lesser degree NSW, have been shielded from maximum petrol prices set by the Federal Government by as much as 3c a litre because of State Government interference in the price.

Mobil, which lost \$53 million during 1983 — its first in 89 years of operations in Australia — estimates petrol price controls enforced by the four States cost it \$27 million in lost revenue.

Until recently it was all too easy for the States to lower petrol prices even further than those recommended by now defunct Petroleum Products Pricing Authority. Near exponential growth for petroleum products was experienced from the early 1950s until the end of the 1970s and the oil refiners

and marketers expanded appropriately.

But after reaching peak demand in 1979, consumption slumped and is now unlikely to reach the heights of the late 1970s again until about the end of this century.

The industry is far from blameless: bad forecasting and planning during the high growth period has left Australia with around 25 per cent over-capacity in refineries and hundreds too many petrol stations. Consequently the consumer is spoiled with cheap petrol as stations battle for customers in an oversaturated marketplace.

A period of rationalisation and cost cutting — which will inevitably mean more job losses and higher petrol prices — is now taking place and this must continue if the refining companies are to compete effectively and Australia is to benefit in the long run from assured supply at the most economical prices.

A study is being carried out by the new Prices Surveillance Authority which will seek ways to rationalise national petroleum product prices.

State Governments must ensure that they hold to their agreements given at the Economic Summit to accede to the PSA's price control decisions.

Moves by companies now to trim the excess fat will have long-term benefits for the country. While the initial moves may be painful the alternative to carrying on the present suicidal path could be catastrophic.



SCHOLES TO REVIEW RAAF'S NEW FLEET ROLE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Patrick Walters]

[Text] CANBERRA: The RAAF's takeover of the fleet air support role for the Royal Australian Navy is costing more than twice as much as when the operation was performed wholly by the Fleet Air Arm.

This, together with the problems the RAAF is experiencing in carrying out the fleet support role, could mean the retention of some Skyhawk and Tracker aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm after June 30, when they were due to be retired.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes, told the Herald yesterday that a review of the question of fixed-wing air support for the fleet was under way and confirmed that some Skyhawk aircraft may be retained in service.

The Government decided in May 1983, against the advice of the Navy, to phase out the Fleet Air Arm's fixed-wing section, which included 10 A4 Skyhawks, 19 S2 Tracker anti-submarine warfare aircraft and eight Macchi jet trainers.

This followed the decision not to replace the aircraft carrier Melbourne. The Government also believed that the RAAF's assumption of the fleet air support role would save millions of dollars a year.

Government sources say that the RAAF has not admitted it cannot adequately undertake the task as well as its normal flying operations because it simply does not have enough aircraft.

The Mirage and Macchi aircraft used for fleet support are based at Williamstown near Newcastle while most fleet exercises take place off the South Coast of NSW.

The 1982-83 the Fleet Air Arm's fixed-wing section, excluding HS 748 aircraft, flew a total of 4,000 hours. This year a total of 3,200 hours will be flown, with the RAAF providing 1,500 hours and the remaining Skyhawks and Trackers, still based at HMAS Albatross at Nowra, 1,700 hours.



TERRITORIES MINISTER DENIES MILITARY BASE ROLE FOR COCOS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 10 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Ian Davis]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Minister for Territories, Mr Uren, yesterday gave an assurance that the Government had no plans to turn the new Australian territory of Cocos Islands into a military base.

Mr Uren's assurances came after a meeting with four of the elected representatives of the Malay Islanders who last Friday voted overwhelmingly to merge their tiny Indian Ocean territory with Australia.

The Islanders will now be ~~subject~~ to Australian laws, entitled to

Australian Government services, including welfare, and able — for the first time — to vote in Australian elections.

The Islanders met yesterday with Mr Uren and briefly with the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke.

Mr Uren's assurance that the Government had no plans to make the islands a military base followed discussion of the islands' strategic significance in the leaked strategic bases documents and by the retiring head of the defence forces, Air Chief Marshal, Sir Neville McNamara.

In the Cocos Islands last week,

Islands, Mr Uren said that the leader of the UN Delegation which monitored the election, Ambassador Abdul Koroma, of Sierra Leone, had told him that "this was not the normal position".

The Government is opposed to continued UN involvement with the islands. The chairman of the Cocos Islanders Council, Mr Parson bin Yapat, said yesterday through an interpreter: "We have

European opponents of integration repeatedly claimed that the Australian Government supported integration as a prelude to forcing the Islanders to quit the island and turn it into a military base.

Mr Uren said: "The Australian Government does not seek to make the Cocos Islands a military base. If there was some military action from the north, creating problems for Australia, we would have discussions with the Cocos people."

As for the Islanders' request that the United Nations continue to monitor developments on the

full confidence in the Australian Government but we would like the UN to know what progress there is."

Mr Uren said that he had been assured by the ambassador that his (Ambassador Koroma's) allegation that the Malays had not been given adequate political education before voting last Friday, "was not directed at the Australian Government".

Mr Uren did not elaborate.

CSO: 4200/689

## LOW YIELD FROM EAST JAVA CANE CROP LEADS TO CREDIT ARREARS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Mar 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] Drs Harnowo Hardjosoemarto, the manager of the Central Village-unit Cooperative (Puskud) for East Java, told a KOMPAS reporter at the end of last week that the Puskud has run up credit arrears of 12 billion rupiah in handling the Smallholders Sugar Cane Intensification (TRI) Program during the 1983 milling year. He said that he thought the figure would be reduced after the payments for the districts of Madiun, Jember and Bondowoso are reported.

He said that this figure does not include the credit arrears which are owed by KUDs [village-unit cooperatives] in all parts of East Java, which he estimates will reach 6 billion rupiah. "The sugar mills can be said to have completed their milling operations, so this figure is close to the actual figure," he said.

He said that the losses suffered by cane farmers during the 1983 milling year was the main factor causing the arrears. "Cane production did not reach the targeted figure and the yield was very low," he said. Many farmers are unable to repay their credit because their earnings from the sale of sugar are less than the amount of credit they received from Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), he added.

According to the records of the East Java Puskud, about 10 percent of the 415 KUDs in East Java have suffered losses. Even so, the arrears will have to be paid off to the BRI so the bank can issue credit for the next planting season. "So it is the KUDs that have to bear the losses of the farmers," Harnowo said.

## Recommendations of BP3G

Dr Engr H. Marsadi Pawirosoemadi, the director of the Sugar Plantation Companies Research Board (BP3G) in Pasuruan, said the losses of the TRI farmers may be attributable to the fact that many of them did not follow the BP3G's recommendations regarding seed, planting procedures and the care of the crop. Dr Marsadi was accompanied by Engr Sudjono Darmodjo, the deputy director of the social and economic sector, and Engr Hanyokrowati, a staff member.

Hanyokrowati said that three types of seed should have been planted, namely, one that produces quick-ripening cane, another that produces cane that ripens in an average length of time, and a third that produces slow-ripening cane. "Then they would not reach a state of optimal ripeness at the same time and the mills could operate continuously," he said. But most of the farmers just planted the BZ 132 seed, which ripens more quickly than the other types of good quality seed, and consequently almost all of the cane reached a state of optimal ripeness in a relatively short time. And since the sugar mills have a limited milling capacity, the harvesting of a large part of the cane grown from BZ 132 seed was delayed and this reduced the yield from the cane.

He provided a detailed explanation of the types of seeds recommended by the BP3G and of the procedures followed in producing them and distributing them to TRI farmers. He also said that Directive of the Minister of Agriculture No 10 of 1983 transferred the production of seed to the sugar mills to ensure that the farmers would use only select varieties of seed.

However, Harnowo, the manager of the East Java Puskud, feels that the seed used by the TRI farmers was not too large a factor in the losses they suffered in 1983. He said that according to his observations, about 75 percent of the seed used by the farmers came from the sugar mills that were providing guidance in this matter. "The KUDs only distributed 20 to 25 percent of all of the seed, and even then they were following the recommendations of the sugar mills that were providing guidance in this matter," he said.

#### The Most Damage

Harnowo said that since there are many parties involved in the sugar cane business, losses can occur through the operation of a variety of complex factors. Even so, he believes that the decline in the earnings of the cane farmers was due to the low yield from the crop and that this resulted from the delay in harvesting and milling.

He affirmed that the farmers, as members of the KUDs, are the ones that suffer the most damage in the sugar cane business. They only have the land and their cane crops. "They have a very weak position in the negotiating process, and they are bound by their dependence on a number of factors, such as the cutting schedule, transportation facilities, and other things," he said.

Personnel of the BP3G and the PTPs (plantation companies) expressed similar views when interviewed by KOMPAS. Engr Poernomo, the head of the East Java Plantation Inspection Office, who was accompanied by the executive director of PTP XXIV and XXV, the executive director of PTP XX, and the production director of PTP XXI and XXII, said that there are too many parties involved in the sugar cane business and that these parties include the "plantation services of the district governments, the KUDs, the sugar mills and various others."

He said that the sugar mills have neither capital or land, and that they need production stock. The farmers have the land to grow the production stock, but no capital. While the banks have capital but no land, and they do not

need production stock. These three parties are all dependent on one another, and there are still other parties who act as catalysts, for example, the KUDs, the district governments and Bulog [National Logistics Agency]. "In a word, they are all integrated, but just who is the coordinator of this integrated system?" Poernomo asked.

#### More Critical Position

Harnowo said that he feels that the Puskud and the KUDs have long occupied a critical position. Although there are many parties involved in the sugar cane business, only the KUDs have to bear the burden if the farmers suffer losses. "The KUDs still have to use their cash to pay off the BRI credits," he said.

Directive of the Minister of Agriculture No 10 of 1983 has placed the Puskud and the KUDs in an even more critical position because it delegates authority for the production of seeds to the sugar mills. "Consequently, the KUDs are no more than a channel for the distribution of credit, and, if the farmers suffer losses, the KUDs must make good the losses," Harnowo said.

But BP3G and PTP officials feel that this ministerial directive provides the most appropriate foundation for the operation of the TRI program, although they admit that it cannot yet be said that the cane crops to be milled in 1984 and 1985 will exceed the 1983 crop.

Cane production reached about 1,200 quintals per hectare when the sugar mills were using the landrent system to produce cane. Production under the TRI program in the 1983 milling season averaged 768 quintals per hectare, and the ministerial directive projects average production at 768.58 quintals per hectare.

#### Change in Position

Foremen from the sugar mills directly supervise and provide advice on the planting and maintenance of TRI cane. Both Engr Sudjono Darmodjo, the deputy director of the BP3G social and economic sector, and Engr Poernomo, the head of the East Java Plantation Inspection Office, said that there has been a change in the position of the foremen from the sugar mills and the PTPs, and that this change has not yet been fully carried out. "Earlier the foremen had the right to boss the planting and maintenance of the cane crop, but now they must act as advisors," Sudjono said.

Soelaiman, the production director of PTP XXI and XXII, told KOMPAS that the PTPs in East Java are giving courses and instruction to their employees to expedite their adaptation to the change in their duties. Instruction is provided by persons from various organizations, including the University of Indonesia and the Management Development and Training Institute (LPPM). "More than a few PTP foremen have LPPM certificates," Soelaiman said.

Soepardjan Soemopoespito, BSc, the director of PTP XX, is cooperating with the Yogyakarta Plantation Training Institute in presenting a course on the methodology

employed in providing advice to farmers. Twenty-six employees of sugar mills in the area formerly occupied by Madiun residency are attending the course.

Total production of all of the sugar mills in East Java during the 1983 milling season was 10.17 million quintals of sugar, which was 62.13 percent of national sugar production. The Jatiroto sugar mill in Lumajang district has not completed its operations and is still finishing up the remainder of the cane crop from the 1983 planting season.

5458

CSO: 4213/186

LBH OPPOSES SUSPENSION OF PUBLISHING PERMITS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 2 Mar 84 p 9

[Text] The Legal Aid Institute (LBH) of Indonesia has expressed the hope that the government, specifically the Department of Information, will discontinue its practice of suspending publishing permits in managing the national press and instead will utilize other methods that are consistent with the laws and regulations on this subject.

This statement appeared in a press release issued by the LBH in connection with the suspension of the publishing permits of several publications. The press release was signed by T. Mulya Lubis, SH, LLM, the chairman of the LBH executive board, and Abdul Hakim G.N., SH, LLM, the LBH executive manager.

In the press release the LBH suggested that instead of suspending publishing permits, the government could resort to the courts in settling cases in which reporters were considered to be in violation of the law. In this present era of legal development, court settlements are prudent, legal and the most educative, it said.

Poorly defined criteria that are used as guiding principles for the national press--such as "an independent and responsible national press"--must be clarified so that they are not so imprecise and are not used as grounds for maintaining tight control over the national press.

The Department of Information should immediately lift the suspension of the publishing permits of the newspaper JURNAL EKUIN and the periodical TOPIK.

According to the LBH, from 1983 to date the publishing permits of no less than three prominent publications have been suspended. These publications are JURNAL EKUIN and TOPIK [sic].

Suspension of the publishing permits of the latter two publications was authorized respectively by Directive of the Minister of Information No 11/KEP/Menpen/1984, dated 10 January 1984, and Directive of the Minister of Information No 18/KEP/Menpen/1984, dated 20 February 1984. The grounds for their suspension was that the two publications "violated responsible freedom of the press."

According to the LBH, the national press performs a very important function in the national development process and therefore, on the one hand, must have a sensitivity for the leading problems that develop in society and the ability to communicate them to the public, and, on the other hand, it must constantly conform to the principles contained in the Code of Journalistic Ethics and to Law No 21 of 1983, the basic law on the press.

In performing its function the national press does, in fact, frequently encounter obstacles in the form of a configuration of dominant interests that blocks critical and informative reporting, and also demands for self-control based on the ill-defined principle of "a responsible press."

In developing the dynamic interaction among the press, the government and the public, the function that is appropriate for the Department of Information is to continue to promote the growth of the national press.

Management of the national press cannot be carried out by institutionalizing the practice of suspending publishing permits, for, essentially, this closes down the existence of the national press and will create internal obstacles that will impede its growth.

5458

CSO: 4213/186



## COUNCIL OF ULAMAS HOLDS NATIONAL WORKING MEETING

### Guidance and Leadership

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Mar 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Alamsjah Ratu Prawiranagara, the coordinating minister for social welfare, has said that without the guidance and leadership of the ulamas [Muslim theologians], the Muslim community would have difficulty in finding religious solutions to the social, economic, and even political problems that emerge in society. The minister was addressing the opening session of the national working meeting of the Indonesian Council of Ulamas (MUI) in Jakarta on Sunday night [4 March].

By way of example the minister said that the advice provided by the MUI on such matters as the inheritance of land, the adoption of children and association with members of other religious communities showed that the council clearly understood its function as a guide for the Muslim community, as did its sensitivity to the problems of life that are faced by the faithful and its responsive attitude toward these problems.

Citing another example, the minister said that when the MUI held its national conference on population, health and the environment in October 1983 it proved it was capable of finding religious solutions to issues that invited disagreement, such as family planning. The MUI's resolution on family planning provided detailed information on how to practice family planning--which is greatly needed for national development--and still comply with religious regulations, he said.

### Greater Participation Demanded

In another part of his speech the minister asked the ulamas who are attending the national working meeting to consider the contributions already made by the MUI to the development of the state and nation so they can think about what they will do in the future.

In this connection, he said that the rate of development of our country demands greater participation on the part of the ulamas as their advice and guidance is needed in finding optimal solutions to many development



problems. He said that three problems were of an urgent nature, namely, the perpetuation of the Pancasila as the philosophy of the state, the perpetuation and development of the Islamic religion in Indonesia, and the "problem of harmony."

The minister expressed the hope that the ulamas would use their national working meeting to formulate clear guidelines as to what the Muslim community must do in perpetuating the Pancasila state and the 1945 Constitution, and in giving substance to them through types of development that are consistent with the aspirations and contribute to the welfare of the entire nation and the Indonesian Muslim community in particular.

He also said that the MUI has a very important position and function in maintaining and improving harmony. There is a definite need for a council of ulamas since it can use its influence and authority to provide the Muslim community with guidance in observing agreements and conditions that have been established and thus prevent controversies and disputes, and, when disagreements do occur, it can use its influence to settle them through consultation and consensus, he said.

#### Resolutions of Conference

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] In order to achieve a standard of living that will meet food, shelter, health and education needs, and to gradually reduce the levels of unemployment and poverty, the MUI and the entire potential of the nation will strive to increase the desire to work, to create new jobs, and to achieve an equitable distribution of the population throughout the country.

This was one of the resolutions approved by the national working meeting of the MUI. The resolutions were read by Husen Seggaf, the MUI secretary, at the Wisma Karya building in the Senayan section of Jakarta on Wednesday evening [7 March]. In another resolution the MUI stated that it would assist in the development of healthy cooperatives, in the regulation of tithing, in the establishment of an Islamic bank in cooperation with banks in advanced countries, and in the accumulation of funds for Muslims in Indonesia.

In the area of education, the MUI called on Islamic institutions and mass organizations to give priority to family and formal education programs from the kindergarten to the university level. Along the same line, the MUI stated that it would intensively pioneer Islamic studies by holding seminars and scientific meetings on current problems.

The MUI said that it could approve the family planning program and the use of contraceptives that do not conflict with the teachings of Islam, however, it does not approve of vasectomies and hysterectomies. It recommended that each family planning clinic be staffed with personnel who are familiar with the teachings of Islam as this will strengthen the family planning program, particularly where the use of contraceptives is concerned.

In the area of health, the MUI appealed to the members of the Muslim community to play an active role in health, sanitation and environmental services. It said that Islamic doctrine, sermons and other religious means could be used to promote this program.

#### Village Development

Since the majority of the Indonesian people reside in villages, the MUI feels that priority should be given to village development. It recommends that ulamas participate in development planning at all levels. The council suggests, for example, that ulamas attend meetings of village community health leagues and participate in discussions held by development work units at the subdistrict level.

And in connection with the subject of village development, the MUI also desires that ulamas from the national to the district level work with the government and the Muslim community in providing guidance to farmers. The purpose here is to acquaint farmers with Islamic teachings on the subjects of agriculture, fishing and stock raising and to combine these teachings with the technical advice provided by the government so as to increase production in these sectors.

Regarding the development of the younger generation, the MUI feels that more emphasis should be placed on developing the quality of piety in the members of this generation and on providing them with skills. And as regards the role of women, the council believes that women should be given the opportunity to develop their functions in the home, in society and in the nation, in accordance with their individual natures.

#### Doctrinal Guidance

In regard to religious matters, the MUI feels that the adoption of a child conflicts with the teachings of Islam if the familial ties between the child and its natural father and mother are severed as a result of the adoption. However, if the adoptive parents recognize their responsibility to maintain these ties, and the status of the child does not change, then adoption is a praiseworthy and virtuous act.

The MUI also called on members of the Muslim community who have made the haj to recognize that they are only obliged to perform this religious duty one time, and to give persons who have not made the haj, especially family members, the opportunity to do so.

The MUI believes that there are basic differences between the Sunnah doctrine, which is followed by the Muslim community in Indonesia, and the Shiah doctrine, which also is found in the Islamic world. Therefore, the MUI calls on Indonesian Sunnites to increase their vigilance against the possibility that ideas based on Shiite teachings might enter Indonesia.

The MUI also calls on ulamas and religious spokesmen to explain to the Muslim community that the Jemaat Ahmadiyah Qadiyan stands outside Islam and its teachings are in error. Those who have gone astray and are following the Jemaat

Ahmadiyah Qadiyan should immediately return to the true teachings, and it is recommended that all Muslims increase their vigilance to ensure they are not influenced by this organization's misleading concepts.

#### Foreign Affairs

The MUI urges the U.S. government to recognize the rights of the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, and it calls on the U.S. government not to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The MUI also calls on the United Nations to take concrete measures to protect the Al Aksa mosque against efforts intended to destroy this holy place of Islam.

The MUI is concerned over reports of the use of chemical weapons in the war between Iraq and Iran, and it calls on both nations to end this conflict. The MUI demands that Russia withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, and it calls on Islamic states to assist the Afghan fighters.

The MUI also expressed the hope that the governments of Indonesia and of Islamic states would give their attention to the actions of countries that have minority Muslim communities, as this may help these Muslims to live a proper life and to practice their religion as other citizens do.

#### President on Religious Freedom

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Suharto has again cautioned that we must be conscious of the fact that our nation upholds the principles of freedom of religion and freedom to worship according to the teachings of one's religion or creed.

He made the statement when welcoming the participants in the MUI working meeting to a reception held at the State Palace on Thursday morning [8 March]. He also cautioned the ulamas against being taken in by issues.

He said that not just the state, but also the religious institutions in our society should adhere to and be guided by these principles. None of us, whether an individual, a group or an institution, or even the state itself, has the right to compel the acceptance of a concept because of one's convictions, or through the form and performance of religious duties, or through the process of institutionalization.

For us, religious freedom is the most fundamental right of mankind. It is not an award or gift from the state, nor is it an award or gift from a group, he said.

The chief of state said that we should be thoroughly conscious of this matter since Indonesian society is a complex society. Many problems will arise if we do not show wisdom in the handling of differences, particularly differences in religious life, for if tensions do not result there will at least be some group or side that feels it is being oppressed, that its religious freedom is being curtailed.

## Grateful

The president said that together we must guard against this happening. We do not want part of our society or people to feel that their religious freedom is being curtailed, no matter how small that group may be. "We are grateful that our state is not a theocratic state, a state regulated according to a specific religious creed or religious teachings," he said. He added that this condition must be maintained and defended.

This does not mean that we ignore the religious life of our nation. The state both respects and tries to exalt religious life, but without interfering in the independence of the respective religions and religious communities. We want all religions in our country to grow, and without any group feeling that they are being treated as a favorite child or as a stepchild, he said.

Of course, we must all recognize that we desire depth in religious life more than the exaltation of religious life. The exaltation of religious life often may touch only on external factors, but the quality of profundity is necessary to develop the content of religious life, he said.

And we recognize that our strength and resilience in facing the challenges that appear in the life of our society are found in the depth of our religious experience, he added.

The chief of state asked the ulamas and religious leaders to give more attention to the depth of religious life in our society, without diminishing the exaltation of religious life. He said that he realized that this was not an easy task, but that it must be done for the sake of the inner resilience, both mental and spiritual, of our nation.

5458

CSO: 4213/186

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITY

14 Villages 'Liberated'

BK310852 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 20 March, our national army attacked a Vietnamese office at Chheuteal in Trea commune. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed an office in Trea commune, an observation tower, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated and controlled seven villages: Poun, Tuol Ben, Trea, (Veal Trea Leu), (Veal Trea Kraom), Prey Kuoy, and (Tuol Khtum).

On 22 March, our national army attacked a Vietnamese office at Peam Chrei village in Peam Chrei commune. We killed a number of Vietnamese soldiers. The remaining soldiers fled the position. We destroyed a commune office, a commune observation tower, two sacks of rice, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated and controlled seven villages in Peam Chrey commune: (Peam Chrey Krao), (Peam Chrei Khnong), (Chrei Banteay), (Boeng Baboh), Prek Yuon), (Sappada), and (Anton Moeun).

Samlot Battlefield Attack

BK310900 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] On 23 March, a Vietnamese battalion moved from Dang Tung position to attack us in an area east of Ta Sanh. Vietnamese enemy soldiers were ambushed by us and retreated. We killed 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including a battalion commander and a company commander. We wounded 35 others, for a total of 58 casualties. We destroyed an M-79, two B-40's, a B-41, eight AK's, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 6 AK's, 3 CK's, a B-40, 2 B-41's, an M-79, an AK-54, 4,325 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 hand grenades, 3 B-41 rockets, 7 B-40 rockets, 20 M-79 grenades, 200 rounds of machinegun ammunition, 21 sacks for goods, and a quantity of various materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on Samlot battlefield!



### Mongkolborei District Town Controlled

BK310908 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 27 March, our national army attacked Mongkolborei District town on south Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province], for the second time. After an hour, we completely controlled this district town. We killed 5 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others. We destroyed a medicine stock, two X-ray machines, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a motorcycle, two bicycles, and a large quantity of materiel.

### Sot Nikom District Seat Attack

BK310912 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 24 March, we launched an attack to destroy Sot Nikom District seat at Damdek, Siem Reap Province. After 40 minutes, we killed 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a captain, and wounded 9 others. We destroyed a battalion commanding post, 10 barrels of gasoline, a medicine stock, a paddy storehouse, 8 barracks, and 5 trenches. We seized nine hammocks, a tape recorder, a radio set, and a large quantity of materiel.

### SRV Company Position 'Liberated'

BK310920 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] On the night of 23 March, our national army launched a two-prong special attack against a Vietnamese company position at Sasar Sdam, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. The first prong was directed from (Vat Yeang) to the house of the commander, the radio office, and the paddy mill at the intersection of the roads. The second prong was directed against Sasar Sdam market place, the commercial place, and the ammunition dump.

As a result, we killed 5 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a company commander, and wounded 20 others. We destroyed 5 B-40's, 3 B-41's, 4 RPD's, a 12.7-mm machine gun, an 80-mm mortar, 35 AK's, 2 paddy storehouses with 20,000 thang [unit of volume approximately equal to 1 bushel] of paddy, a rice warehouse containing 800 sacks of rice, an ammunition dump, a cloth storehouse with 100 rolls of cloth, 1,000 sets of military clothes, an office, 10 barracks, and a quantity of materiel. We seized 15 guns--5 AK's and 10 CK's--2 AR-15's, an RPD, a 60-mm mortar, 4 crates of AK ammunition, 3 B-40 rockets, 10 hand grenades, 8 hammocks, 5 helmets, 500 meters of telephone line, a telegraphic transmitter, 2 maps, and a quantity of materiel. We completely liberated this position. We are continuing to fight the Vietnamese enemy along Route 6 from Sasar Sdam to Stung Preah Srok.

### 3-Day Battle Near Kratie

BK010458 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] On 22 March, our commandos raided the Vietnamese enemy's administrative seat in Kou Loap commune, 5 km from Kratie town. After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and controlled the Kou Loap commune administrative seat. On the following morning, the Vietnamese aggressors mustered a company of soldiers from Kratie town in an attempt to recapture Kou Loap from us. They were beaten and forced to flee back to Kratie. On the morning of 24 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent another battalion of remnant soldiers to adventurously retake Kou Loap. However, they were again beaten back shamefully.

As a total result of the 3 days of fighting, we killed 42 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion commander, wounded 33 others, and destroyed 25 assorted weapons, 2 commune administrative seat buildings, and some war materiel. We seized a pistol, a B-40, 2 M-79's, 11 AK's, 100 rolls of cloth, 55 sacks of paddy, 10,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 ammunition pouches, 8 hammocks, 8 rucksacks, 5 canteens, 3 60-mm mortar shells, 17 M-79 grenades, and a quantity of war materiel.

### Liberation of Villages

BK020222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 23 March, our national army attacked the Vietnamese commune office in Chheu Tieng Village, Trea commune, Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed an office of Trea commune, a village defense post, and a quantity of materiel. We completely liberated seven villages: Phum Paon, Tuol Pen, Phum Trea, Veal Kriel Leu, Veal Kriel Kraom, Prey Kuoy, and Tuol Khtum.

On the night of 22 March, our national army attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Kien Chrei Village, Kien Chrei commune. We killed a number of Vietnamese soldiers. The survivors fled from their position. We smashed a commune office, a commune defense post, two gunny sacks of rice, and a quantity of war materiel. We also seized a quantity of materiel and totally liberated seven villages in Kien Chrei commune: Phum Kien Chrei Krau, Kien Chrei Khnong, Phum (Chrok Banteay), Boeng Bobos, Prek Yuon, (Sataba), and (Antel) villages.

### SRV Attack 'Repulsed'

BK050344 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Here is an additional report from Samlot battlefield: On 2 April, the Vietnamese enemy from their fourth and fifth prongs gathered their forces



in an attempt to attack us for the fifth time using infantry troops and artillery. However, they were repulsed by our forces at 1500.

We killed 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others. We destroyed an 80-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 10 AK's, 3 B-40 rocket launchers, a 60-mm mortar, 20 rucksacks, and a large quantity of military materiel. We seized an RPD, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, 150 80-mm mortar shells, 4,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 25 B-40 rockets, 20 60-mm mortar shells, 4 B-41 rockets, (?a K-80), 300 meters of telephone wire, and a quantity of materiel.

#### Engagement in Kratie Province

BK060419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
5 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 24 March, our national army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company position in Thnaot Chum village, Thmei commune, Kratie District [Kratie Province]. After 30 minutes, we liberated and took complete control of this position. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed two commune offices, five barracks, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated a commune and 11 villages: Thmei commune and the villages of Thnaot, Veal Sambo, Chambak, (Trasang), Mean Chey, Khnach, Sralao, Thmei, P'ier, Svay Chrum, and Treap.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Kratie District, Kratie Province!

#### Kompong Cham Province Attack

BK060413 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
5 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 28 March, our national army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in Tuol Preah Khleang village, Tuol Preah Khleang commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province. After 20 minutes, we liberated and took complete control of this position. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed a commune office, a warehouse containing 500 sacks of paddy, and a quantity of materiel. We seized an RPD, an AK, a CK, an AR-15, 2 carbines, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 sacks of rice, a map, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated a commune and seven villages: Tuol Preah Khleang commune and the villages of Ta Peang, Ta Moung, (Ta Kao), Thom, Vat, Don Trea, and Tuol Preah Khleang.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province!

### Vietnamese Strafe Workers

BK060231 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] On 28 March, in Baray and Kompong Svay Districts [Kompong Thom Province], the Vietnamese enemy sent aircraft and helicopter to strafe our people who were working along the Chinit River, wounding 25.

### Attack on Kompong Thmar

BK060633 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] On 3 April, we successfully attacked Kompong Thmar town in Baray District, on Route 6, Kompong Thom Province. The attack was made in three prongs. The first went in to attack the garrison defending the market from the east and along the Chinit River toward the market; the second attacked the garrison defending the market from the north at Thlei commune near the monastery and advanced toward the market; and the third advanced along Route 6 toward the garrison defending the bridge and toward Phsar Dek.

We destroyed and took control of a company position defending the bridge and a platoon position defending the market. As a result, we killed 25 enemy soldiers and wounded 42 others on the three prongs. We seized six AK's, two CK's, and a carbine. We destroyed an arsenal containing hundreds of rifles, 15 barracks, 20 trenches, 10 fully loaded big Soviet trucks, 15 motorcycles, 20 bicycles, a DD tractor, a district and commune office, a Vietnamese trade and paddy purchase center, and many thousand sacks of paddy. We destroyed all the bridges in the market with a total length of 60 meters. At the same time, we destroyed a 12.8-mm machinegun, an 82-mm mortar, an M-40 machinegun, two RPD's, and a B-40 rocket launcher. Along with this, we attacked and isolated many surrounding positions and completely destroyed the 40-m Khvaek bridge.

### Siem Reap Fighting

BK070323 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] On 30 March our national army launched a special attack against a Vietnamese battalion position at Chong Khneas on the Tonle Sap bank, Siem Reap Province. The attack was made in three prongs: The first went in from Chamka Sandek toward the market; the second advanced south along Phnum Kraom toward the market; and the third attacked from the east along the Tonle Sap bank toward the Vietnamese command post. After 40 minutes, we destroyed and completely took control of this position and the section of road between south of Phnum Kraom and the Tonle Sap bank. As a result:

1. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 15 others. The remaining soldiers fled by boat to the middle of the lake. We destroyed

five 500-metric ton ships. Supplies and other materiel on these ships were completely destroyed. We also destroyed 15 medium-size boats, 20 boats, a GMC truck, a generator, 5 motorcycles, 10 bicycles, 8 sewing machines, 35 barracks, 2 machineguns a B-41 rocket launcher, and 15 AK's. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and other materiel. We destroyed and took complete control of this position. [No number 2 given by radio]

#### Chemicals Sprayed in Battambang

BK090239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpt] On 29 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent an aircraft to spray toxic chemicals along the banks of the Mongkolborei River in Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province. After coming in contact with these toxic chemicals, many inhabitants in these areas suffered swelling of the face and body. Many others continue to suffer from these toxic chemicals.

#### Attacks on Railway Stations

BK100134 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 5 April, we attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at the Kampot town railway station and the defense network at Dei Eth railway station. This attack came in 2 prongs. The first was directed at the Kampot town railway station and the second attacked the Vietnamese defense network at Dei Eth. Following a 20-minute battle, we smashed these two Vietnamese enemy positions. We killed 11 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 20 others; destroyed a locomotive, 6 train cars full of war materiel, 5 big military barracks, and a house at the station; and seized a B-40, 3 AK's, 2 SKS guns, 2 AR-15's, a carbine, and a quantity of war materiel.

#### Attack on Bavel District Seat

BK100128 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 7 April, we launched a 3-pronged attack on the Bavel District seat for the fourth time. The first prong was directed at the platoon position defending the district seat from the north. The second attacked the Bavel market. The third went in to attack the position at the Bavel district highschool and shelled Kompong Chhnang village. After a 20-minute battle, we smashed and took full control of the Bavel district seat. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 16 others; destroyed a rice miller, a store containing thousands of gunny sacks of paddy, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 big military camps, 5 trenches, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

### SRV Toxic Chemical Use

BK110310 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Between 30 March and 4 April, the Vietnamese aggressors sent helicopters to spray toxic chemicals over Prek Trap, Ansaom, Rohal Suong, and Prek Chhpo villages in Sangke District of Battambang Province, killing 72 inhabitants and seriously incapacitating many others.

### SRV Soldiers Flee Positions

BK120840 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Following our repeated attacks, on 3 April Vietnamese soldiers were compelled to withdraw from 10 group positions defending the Anlung Reap position from the east on Western Leach battlefield. We ambushed these fleeing Vietnamese soldiers, killing or wounding some of them.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Western Leach battlefield!

### Control of Kompong Speu Town

BK120016 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 8 April, our special detachment launched a 3-prong attack on Kompong Speu town, 40 km west of Phnom Penh. The first prong was aimed at the Vietnamese position located south of the prison. The second was directed at a school and the provincial office of the Vietnamese aggressors. The third attacked an enemy position at Daeum Po. We smashed and took full control of Kompong Speu town. Preliminary results are as follows:

1. We destroyed a jeep, a Honda motorcycle, and a three-wheeled military motorcycle.
2. We totally destroyed (Ang Serei) position.
3. We released 372 inhabitants imprisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.

At present, Vietnamese soldiers at Chba Mon and other positions are in great panic. They are firing all types of weapons indiscriminately.

A more detailed report will be presented later.

### 18 Killed in Kompong Speu

BK130158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Here is a further report on our attack against Kompong Speu town:

We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers, including 3 provincial policemen, and wounded 25 others. We destroyed a war materiel depot, 9 military barracks, and a quantity of motorcycles, tape recorders, and war materiel. We seized two pistols, a B-41, three AK's, an M-79, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

On 9 April, we ambushed a Vietnamese company east of Vat Krang Chek monastery, killing seven enemy soldiers and wounding nine others. The survivors fled.

In total, we killed or wounded 59 enemy soldiers.

### Battles at Damnak Chek

BK120103 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] On 24 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent over 70 infantrymen supported by 4 tanks and 5 105-mm and 122-- artillery pieces to make a multi-pronged attack against us in an attempt to seize Damnak Chek position on the South Sisophon battlefield. They were routed many times and suffered heavy losses. They seized this position from us on 1 April. However, they have been in great panic because our army men kept attacking them from all directions--from the front, rear, and flanks--and cutting their communication lines everywhere, from Damnak Chek to Toek Sap, from Damnak Chek to O Trav Chou, and from O Trav Chou to Ampil Pram Daeum.

At the same time, we launched attacks against enemy soldiers at Bavel, along the Mongkolborei River banks, and at Ampil Pram Daeum, thus cutting them into pieces. Moreover, our artillery and infantrymen attacked Damnak Chek killing or wounding many of them and setting tank ablaze. Due to these heavy attacks, those Vietnamese soldiers who had just taken over Damnak Chek position for a few days were compelled to flee in great shame. We have continued to pursue these Vietnamese soldiers.

### Results of Damnak Chek Battle

BK140436 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Here is the result of the battle to repulse a Vietnamese attack at Damnak Chek on South Sisophon battlefield.

I. Destruction: 1. We killed 110 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 120 others for a total of 230 casualties; 30 of the dead were left on the battlefield.



2. We destroyed a tank and many trucks.
3. We destroyed an assortment of 27 weapons, including 20 AK's, 4 B-40 rocket launchers, a 60-mm mortar, an 80--mm mortar, and a 12.7-mm machinegun.
4. We destroyed hundreds of trenches and a quantity of materiel.

II. Seizure: Our national army captured a Vietnamese T-23 tank which was engaged in a fierce battle. At the same time, we also seized 5 AK's and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, a B-40 rocket launcher and 15 rockers, 14 hand grenades, 16 AK loaders, 15 60-mm mortar shells, and a quantity of materiel.

#### Khmer Inductees Kill SRV Soldiers

BK130902 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
12 Apr 84

[Text] On 28 March, fraternal Khmer soldiers posted at Phnum Toch along Route 5 in Mongkolborei District of Battambang Province killed 10 Vietnamese cavalymen and set 2 tanks ablaze. This was because the Vietnamese enemy sent these cavalymen to arrest the Khmer soldiers, accusing them of contacting our guerrillas.

This event clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy are totally isolated from the Kampuchean people. Not only the ordinary people, but even the Khmer soldiers they have recruited nurture great indignation against the Vietnamese enemy. This is because the Khmer soldiers are also oppressed, arrested, and massacred by the Vietnamese aggressors like all the other Kampuchean people. For this reason, the Khmer soldiers have mutinied and turned their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Khmer soldiers have come to realize that the only way to enable them, their families, and the Kampuchean nation and race to survive is to join hands with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the fight to crush the Vietnamese aggressors.

Faced with such seething flames of national and personal hatred and the vigorous struggle of the Kampuchean people and nationalities, the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly be driven out of Kampuchea.

#### SRV Helicopter Attack

BK130856 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] On 2 April, the Vietnamese aggressors sent three helicopters to strafe our people along the Chinit River and various other big streams in Baray District of Kompong Thom Province, killing many people in (Chang Bang), Pongro, Balang, Svay Phleung, and Chhuk Khsach communes who were catching fish. Seventy others were wounded.

### SRV Soldiers Abandon Villages

BK140948 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
13 Apr 84

[Text] On 18 March, following repeated attacks that depleted their forces and cut their communications lines, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers became very isolated due to a lack of food supplies and ammunition from other positions. They could no longer endure the hardship and were forced to abandon their positions at Trapeancy Svay, Spean Thmei, Peak Sneng, and Stoeng villages. We completely liberated and took control of these four village positions.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Siem Reap battlefield!

### SRV Position 'Liberated'

BK140942 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 9 April, our commandos attacked a Vietnamese company position in the Prek Dambek Thom sector, Koh Kong battlefield. After a 20-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 19 enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others. We destroyed 2 B-40 rocket launchers, a 60-mm mortar, an M-30 machinegun, 14 AK's, a C-25 field radio, a radio set, 20 trenches, 10 barracks, and a quantity of materiel. We seized an AK and 500 rounds of ammunition, 2 hammocks, 5 rucksacks, and a quantity of materiel. The next morning, 10 April, the Vietnamese soldiers who came to rescue their comrades stepped on our mines; seven of them were killed, and five others were wounded.

On 10 April our commandos attacked a Vietnamese company position at Hill 157 west of Metoek River. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 15 enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others. We destroyed 10 AK's, 3 big trenches and 6 small ones, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a B-40 rocket launcher, 12 RPD's, 22 AK's, 50 AK loaders, 3 cases of AK ammunition, 20 B-40 rockets, 3 canteens, 10 belts, 3 rolls of plastic sheets, and a quantity of materiel.

On 9 April, we attacked the enemy at Hill 157, killing 5 and wounding 10. We destroyed three AK's, three trenches, and a quantity of materiel. On 10 April, the enemy soldiers stepped on our mines along (Pen Bun) Road, and we also attacked them, killing four and wounding five. We also destroyed a quantity of materiel.

In sum, we killed 50 enemy soldiers and wounded 60 others for a total of 110 casualties.



### Raid Against Thalabarivat District

BK140710 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] On 7 April, our national army attacked Thalabarivat District seat. The attack was made on two prongs: the first went in from the north along the river toward the truck parking area the road junction; and the second attacked from the west along Route 26 toward the marekt. As a result:

We killed 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 14 others. We destroyed an ammunition depot which exploded for 2 hours, two GMC trucks, and five big barracks and eight small ones. We controlled this district seat 1 night and 1 morning. The next morning, the Vietnamese sent four truckloads of soldiers from Sre Thnaot position to rescue their comrades. We ambushed them west of Thalabarivat. We destroyed two trucks on the spot, killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others. We destroyed all the weapons and materiel on the trucks. The remaining soldiers fled back to Sre Thnaot.

In sum, we killed 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 36 others for a total of 59 casualties.

### Commandos Raid Battambang

BK140322 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 10 April, our commandos attacked Battambang town for the third time. We made the attack on three prongs: the first went in to attack the Samraong Khnong commune office; the second attacked Norea commune office; and the third moved toward Ta On commune office. After a short time, our commandos reached Balat and Kandal monasteries and Bak Amrek village. When our commandos arrived, Vietnamese soldiers in the whole town of Battambang panicked. Some drove tanks and trucks across the bridge and down the river to the west, some fled to Phsa Kraom, and others to the provincial office and Phsa Leu. They were in this state of panic during the whole night of the 10th and 11th. As a result:

1. We completely destroyed these three commune offices. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers, including five killed on the spot. We destroyed 20 tractors, 2 military trucks, and 2 big gasoline and diesel depots which burned through the night of the 11th. We destroyed a (?20 meter by) 20 meter stock of military equipment, a 30-bed hospital, 115 rolls of material, 18 motorcycles, and 8 bicycles.
2. We seized a pistol, an AK, a CK, 2,200 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 cartridge pouches, 30 rolls of materials, 19 hammocks, 9 pairs of shoes, 10 bundles, 3 rolls of plastic sheet, 2 bicycles, 5 wristwatches, a tape record, 2 radio sets, and a quantity of other materiel.

On the morning of 11 April, the Vietnamese enemy gathered some forces from various places, assisted by nine military trucks, and attempted to attack and take Norea commune back from us. However, we ambushed and repulsed this attack and forced the enemy to flee to the airfield. We are still continuing the attack.

#### Kralaom Phluk Attack

BK140605 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] On the night of 5 April, we launched an attack against a Vietnamese battalion position at Kralaom Phluk [Moung battlefield, Battambang Province]. We completely liberated and took control of this position. The next morning, Vietnamese soldiers from Prei Svay position attempted to attack and take Kralaom Phluk back from us. However, they were pushed back by our forces which continued chasing them until Prei Svay position. After a short battle, we destroyed and controlled Prei Svay as well. The Vietnamese soldiers which had moved from Kralom Phluk to Prei Svay fled to Moung. As a result:

##### I. Destruction:

1. We destroyed two enemy positions; one at Kralaom Phluk and the other at Prei Svay.
2. We killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded 25 others, including 7 dead left on the battlefield.
3. We destroyed an AK, a B-40 and a B-41 rocket launcher, an AR-15, and a quantity of materiel.
4. We cut a 10-meter portion of the railroad track and destroyed two bridges along Route 5, each measuring 15 meters.

##### II. Seizure:

1. We seized two AK's, four AR-15's, a B-40 rocket launcher, a CK rifle, and a quantity of loaders, ammunition, and materiel.

III. We liberated five villages: Kralaom Phluk, Kouk Phnum, Tuol Kruos, Romchek, and Prei Svay.

#### Guerrillas 'Liberate' 6 Villages

BK160255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] On 8 April, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Bak Sna commune on Kompong Thom battlefield. After a 10-minute battle,

we liberated this platoon position; killed five Vietnamese soldiers, wounded a number of others; and destroyed a commune office, an ammunition depot, three AK's, eight SKS guns, four carbines, three AR-15's, and a quantity of maps and documents. We liberated six villages; namely, Phum Trapeang Truk, Phum (Pak Chrouy), Phum (Dom), Phum Bak Sna Khang Lech, Phum Bak Sna Khang Kaeut, and Phum Andat.

#### DK Forces 'Liberate' Positions

BK160245 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] On 15 April, our forces attacked and smashed five Vietnamese positions on Koh Kong Leu battlefield, including a regiment, a battalion, and three company positions located in areas between the foot of Ta Ngel hill and Mondolseima. We liberated and took full control of these five positions. The following is the outcome of the attack.

#### Destruction:

1. We killed 177 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 100 others.
2. We destroyed 222 assorted weapons--146 AK's, 13 B-14's, 16 B-41's, 17 RPD's, 12 Groyunov guns, 4 82-mm mortars, and 14 60-mm mortars.
3. We destroyed 113 military barracks, 114 big trenches, and 120 small trenches.
4. We destroyed 2 rice stores, 4,000 sacks of rice, and 2 ammunition depots.
5. We destroyed 2 15-watt radio receivers, 3 2-watt radio receivers, 12 C-25 radio sets, 10 telephone sets, and a large quantity of war materiel.

#### Seizure:

1. We seized 69 assorted weapons--50 Ak's, 11 B-40's, 8 B-41's, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Only one numbered graf as heard]

CSO: 4212/44

## PRK REGIME SAID TO BE CONSOLIDATING IN SPITE OF DK ATTACKS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Mar 84 p 5

[Text]

PHNOM PENH, Kampuchea — The People's Republic of Kampuchea — propped up by Vietnamese military muscle and some \$100 million in annual Soviet aid — appears to be consolidating its hold despite guerrilla attacks, international isolation and the apparent anti-communist sentiments of many Cambodians (Kampuchians).

But scenarios for the future of this volatile, tragic nation differ dramatically.

"Time is on the side of this regime and not the Khmer Rouge (guerrillas). The longer they remain in power the more people will have to accept this reality," says one analyst from a neutralist nation.

Others foresee a major strengthening of the Chinese-backed resistance and an escalation of the conflict into another bloody war. Phnom Penh's opponents warn that enfeebled Kampuchea will be easy prey for a Vietnam bent on colonization.

The five-year-old regime describes its rise from the wasteland of the Khmer Rouge as "miraculous." It dismisses the guerrillas as "criminal gangs" that will wither away and predicts the international community sooner or later will officially recognize its existence.

The government, installed following the Vietnamese invasion of Khmer Rouge Kampuchea, has some grounds for optimism.

The country has progressed from famine to what could well have been food self-sufficiency this year,

if not for flooding and drought. Education and health services — however primitive — have been extended throughout the country. Phnom Penh, a virtual ghost city under the Khmer Rouge, is today a bustling, economically free-wheeling capital of more than half a million people.

Most Kampuchians can today pray to Buddha and wander safely through the rice fields, no small bonuses for a population that has known only war and tyranny over the past decade.

"Improved but still fragile" and "unique in development history" are phrases frequently used by international aid officials based in Phnom Penh to describe the state of today's Kampuchea.

The country's physical infrastructure — from village schools to urban factories — is being painfully pieced together from almost total devastation. The entire intellectual class could probably fit into a small auditorium in the wake of the Khmer Rouge genocide and flight of refugees.

Even the population profile is askew. A drastic drop in population has been followed in recent years by a baby boom while an estimated 65 per cent of Kampuchians are women.

The political isolation of the Phnom Penh regime, which is not a member of the United Nations, has made long-term infrastructure aid impossible while humanitarian

aid has shrunk to some \$20 million this year. It is provided by the 15 United Nations and private agencies currently operating in the Kampuchean capital.

"The infrastructure just isn't strong enough to withstand any shocks, any deviations from the norm," says a senior Western aid official. "If water-and mosquito-borne diseases and a food shortage hit us at the same time we would be back in real trouble."

One such deviation occurred late last year when Kampuchea appeared set to take its most crucial forward step: Self-sufficiency in food. But drought, flooding and rats reportedly created havoc with rice harvests in some areas and the crunch, the government says, will be felt this August to October. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has "conservatively" forecast a rice shortage of 176,000 tons. The Phnom Penh government's estimate is 300,000 tons.

A 1983 report by the UN children's fund (UNICEF) noted a "high incidence of malnutrition," an infant mortality rate double that found in the Third World at large and a life expectancy of 30 years (as compared to an average of 48 in "low income countries"). New doctors are now beginning to graduate but there are presently only some 100 at work for a population officially given as 7.2 million. Most provinces must get by with only two doctors.

Vice Minister of Planning Ty Yao said in an interview the economy was supported by imports and aid from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Vietnam. The official said the country had no "balance sheet" as such since its only meaningful export to date had been rubber, some 5,000 tons of which had been sent last year to the Soviet Union in a barter deal.

But other exports were being planned and it was hoped a state economic plan for 1986-1990 could be worked out.

Both supporters and opponents of the Phnom Penh regime agree that Kampuchea's revival will depend in some measure on political and military developments.

The 5-year-old guerrilla war pits the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist resistance groups against some 160,000 Vietnamese troops and a small PRC army. Most of the fighting has been concentrated along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in northwestern Kampuchea, but in recent months the guerrillas - who are recognized as Kampuchea's official government by the United Nations - appear to have penetrated deeper into the interior.

Key to how the war unfolds will be the degree of aid the Chinese and Soviets will be willing to continue supplying the opposing sides, and which side will pursue the most effective popular support campaign. The PRC now controls almost all the territory and most of the population.

"The people hate the Khmer Rouge and they don't like the Heng Samrin (PRC) regime. They're caught in the middle," says one knowledgeable Western aid official here. Although generalizations of this kind are difficult to make, these sentiments are echoed by other non-communist foreigners here and by many Kampuchean interviewees.

Another official of a private relief agency notes the most popular figure on the current Kampuchean stage is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one-time head of state and now leader of the three-party resistance coalition.

"He has been tainted by his association with the Khmer Rouge," the official said. "He is not ideal, but he's regarded as the least of the evils." - AP

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING AGAINST POL POT 'BANDITS'

Security Units Score Successes

BK020330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Adhering firmly to the spirit of fighting resolutely in order to defend our revolutionary gains and ensure security for the people, the security units in various districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in close cooperation with the local militia units and inhabitants, have thus far successfully fought and driven the bandits belonging to the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups out of their districts. At the beginning of March, the security forces of Puok, Banteay Srei, and Sot Nikom districts killed 20 Pol Pot-Sihanou-Son Sann bandits who attempted to rob the people. The security forces also wounded eight others and urged four more to turn themselves in. Our security units also seized three weapons, four mines, a DK-82 mortar, and a quantity of war materiel.

'Brilliant Results' Obtained

BK060652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, in every area along the western border, our armed forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, launched operations to search and sweep up bandits with brilliant results.

In particular, in the area operated by the 196th Division [Kang Pol], between 25 and 28 March, a part of our forces killed 15 enemy soldiers, captured 22 others, seized 18 weapons, and found and seized an arms cache containing mortar shells, machinegun ammunition, and many mines. In the same operation, our forces destroyed 2 enemy shelters containing over 100 huts.

In Battambang Province, cooperating with Vietnamese volunteer units, our forces launched repeated operations to search and destroy the enemies. As a result, we killed 20 bandits, wounded 20, took 7 prisoners, and seized 9 weapons. At the same time, we persuaded eight misled people to return to the revolution bringing with them four weapons.

In Siem Reap, on 26 March at 0900, our forces engaged elements of the 912th Division [Kang Pol] of the Pol Pot clique. We killed six, wounded three, and seized all their weapons.



Our border forces everywhere are now actively searching for Khmer reactionaries' hideouts on our territory along the border to enable our people there to organize happy new year celebrations.

#### 'Bandits' Ambushes

BK070417 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] In March, with the assistance of the Thai Air Force and artillery, a number of Pol Pot bandits crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border and entered between 17 and 20 km Kampuchea to undertake destructive activities in the vicinity of Hill 547 and the sector west of the Preah Vihear temples. Armed with a constant determination to struggle resolutely against the enemies, our Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces and peoples from all localities, ambushed the Pol Pot bandits and inflicted successive defeats on them. Between 25 and 26 March, our revolutionary forces put 270 of the bandits out of action, took a number of prisoners from Pol Pot's 612th Division [Kang Pol], and seized a large quantity of weapons and materiel.

#### Operations Reported

BK090210 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In order to provide security for the people, our border defense forces, in close cooperation with the local militiamen and people, have launched operations in search of the Pol Pot bandits' hideouts in the forest and mountainous areas in Pailin, Samlot, and Ta Sanh. The Pol Pot bandits have often committed sabotage acts, such as robbing and burning our people's houses.

At the end of March, our defense forces killed 15 enemy elements, captured 22 others, and seized 18 assorted artillery pieces. Our forces discovered an enemy ammunition cache; seized a large quantity of 82-mm cannon shells, 12.7-mm machinegun rounds, B-40 rockets, and mines of assorted types; and destroyed 2 enemy hideouts containing over 100 huts.

#### Drive Against 'Enemy Elements'

BK100208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Between 25 and 28 March, a group of forces in "Kar" Brigade launched operations to mop up enemy elements in the forest and mountainous areas along the border. The Pol Pot remnants have hidden themselves in the thick forest and mountainous areas in Pailin, Samlot, and Ta Sanh along the border in an attempt to commit crimes against and rob our people. Despite this attempt, the enemy elements could not escape the punishment by our armed forces. Following several battles in various areas, our forces killed 51 enemy elements, took 22 others prisoner, and seized 18 assorted weapons. We also discovered an enemy ammunition cache and seized a large quantity of 82-mm



mortar shells, B-40 rockets, 12.7-mm machinegun rounds, and assorted mines. Particularly, we smashed 2 enemy hideouts with over 100 huts.

#### Attack on 'Enemy Group'

BK100210 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] By correctly coordinating military training with combat and thoroughly grasping their role and targets for emulation drive, the armed forces of Puok District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have successfully and effectively defended villages and communes in their district.

Recently, the armed forces of Puok District ambushed and crushed a group of Pol Pot bandits who attempted to launch activities in Yeang commune. Following a brief fight, our armed forces killed six bandits, wounded three others, and seized a quantity of war materiel.

CSO: 4212/44

VODK CONDEMNS SRV 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST THAILAND

BK040511 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
3 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Vigorously Condemn the Criminal and Barbarous Vietnamese Aggression Against Thailand's Territorial Integrity"]

[Text] On 25 March, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent many hundreds of their occupation soldiers in Kampuchea, assisted by artillery and Soviet tanks, to violate Thailand's territorial integrity between 5 to 6 km in Si Sa Ket Province. They encountered many days of arduous and stiff battles with the Thai border guards.

This is another criminal and barbarous act of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea against Thailand. It is an act of gross and brutal violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This act of aggression seriously violates the basic principle of international law and the UN Charter. This criminal act of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is a deliberate and premeditated provocation to fuel even more the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful diplomatic maneuvers in the international arena.

The situation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea is very difficult. The Vietnamese are bogged down militarily and face difficulties in other fields. Particularly on the military front, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sliding downhill and bogged down for the past 5 years. During this 6th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been repeatedly defeated and increasingly bogged down and in an impasse. In the international arena too, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are facing great difficulties because the ASEAN countries and the world community continue to adhere to a just position and firmly stand on the principle of categorically opposing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression in Kampuchea. They are also continuing to demand and pressure the Vietnamese to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions.

There are many and great difficulties in Vietnam itself. The Vietnamese have economic and financial problems; they are \$5,000 million in debt. Politically, the Vietnamese are facing insecurity everywhere in the country--in

the central, southern, and northern parts. They are also facing famine, and the Vietnamese people are increasingly opposing the Le Duan clique in various ways.

Despite all these difficulties and troubles everywhere, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors still procrastinate and nurture the ambitions of swallowing Kampuchea and exterminating the Kampuchean race. They remain obsessed with their ambitions of controlling and ruling over Southeast Asia and insolently committing aggression against neighboring countries. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are arrogant, insolent, and boastful like tadpoles in a small earthenware. They are behaving this way to serve their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers to extricate themselves from their difficult position on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea and to dupe and intimidate others into believing that, despite their difficulties, they are still the vanguard of mighty international expansionism and can act arrogantly to intimidate others.

This is the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' warmongering and expansionist policies. This is the strategic and outdated policy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors who want to annex Kampuchea, set up the Indochinese federation, and rule over Southeast Asia. Our Kampuchean people raise their voice in categorically and vigorously condemning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal and barbarous act of aggression against Thailand's territorial integrity. They express their resolute solidarity with the Thai people and the Thai Government through concrete action. It is in the current struggle to fulfill their sacred national duty to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation and to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation, people, and race. The Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army, and the CGDK pledge to contribute through their flesh and blood with the Thai Government and the fraternal and neighboring Thai people and with the peoples and governments of other ASEAN countries to defend peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and to make this region one of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The Kampuchean people firmly believe that their just struggle and that of the Thai people, Thailand, and ASEAN peoples and countries against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression will certainly win in the end. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will certainly be shamefully defeated in the end.

CSO: 4212/44

## VODK URGES WORLD PEOPLE TO CONDEMN SRV INCURSION

BK051215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
4 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The World Realizes More Clearly the Insolent, Arrogant, and Most Tricky Nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] For their violations of Thailand's territorial integrity between 25 March and 2 April, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors nonchalantly retorted that Vietnam did not commit aggression against Thailand. The Vietnamese, in return, accused Thailand of being the provocator. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' denial surprises no one, because they have never acknowledged their criminal acts. They have refused to acknowledge their criminal actions against the Kampuchean nation and people--against whom they have sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit aggression and exterminate millions of Kampuchean people--and they have done the same with regard to their criminal activities to exterminate the Lao people and race and to annex the Lao territory. They have refused to own up to their criminal acts of repeated aggression against Thailand for the past 5 years. Their criminal activities in June 1980--when they sent thousands of their aggressor troops to commit aggression against Thailand--cause the death of dozens of Thai; the Vietnamese themselves were disgracefully defeated by having to leave many of their dead soldiers on Thai territory. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have refused to acknowledge all this. And now, the Vietnamese, once again, refuse to acknowledge their bloody acts of aggression against Thailand's territorial integrity in Si Sa Ket Province, despite the fact that the Thai Army has killed many Vietnamese soldiers on Thai soil, captured many Vietnamese soldiers as war prisoners, and damaged their tanks on Thai territory. They still say they respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are indeed thick-skinned. However, truth remains truth. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot cover up their criminal acts with flagrant evidence such as this. Their denial, once again, shows the ASEAN countries and the world how tricky the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are, to what degree their arrogance, insolence, barbarity, and cruelty are, and how far the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are prepared to use jungle law. These incidents--in the past as in the present--clearly confirm that what the Vietnamese enemy aggressors proclaim or promise not to do will certainly be done and what they promise to respect will be violated. Look at the history

of Vietnamese promises to Kampuchea, Laos, China, the United States, and Thailand. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have never honored them. Look at the events in 1978. During his visit to Bangkok in September, Pham Van Dong promised the Thai Government and people that Vietnam wanted to coexist peacefully with all neighboring countries and that Vietnam had no desire of committing aggression against neighboring countries. However, at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands of troops to brutally and barbarously commit aggression against Kampuchea without any consideration whatsoever. In May and June 1980, during his stay in Bangkok and other ASEAN countries, Nguyen Co Thach promised that Vietnam would not commit aggression against Thailand. However, at the end of June, thousands of Vietnamese aggressor soldiers from Kampuchea most insolently and savagely committed aggression against Thailand. And now, again, during Nguyen Co Thach's trip to Indonesia, Australia, and stopover in Thailand, he duped others that Vietnam wanted peace, friendship, and so on, with Thailand and ASEAN, and that Vietnam respected Thailand's sovereignty, and so on. However, only 2 days after Nguyen Co Thach's return to Hanoi, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops with tanks and artillery pieces to brutally and savagely commit aggression against Thailand.

This is the true nature of the trickery and savagery of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They are great murderers, warmongers, and expansionist aggressors who only want to rule over and exterminate their neighbors. Therefore, no one can trust or believe the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' words, promises, or denials. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not abandon their lying and deceitful habits and their tricks. They behave like this to get themselves out of difficult situations, to have time to restore their positions and then, again, advance further.

Past and present experiences have clearly shown that one cannot speak of law or promise with the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors; they do not respect or honor them. Only by resolutely struggling against them and really pinning them down can they be forced to abide by the principle of international law and respect other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, the peoples and countries in the region, as well as peoples and countries the world over, which love peace, justice, and independence, must necessarily raise voices in vigorously condemning the Le Duan Vietnamese's acts of aggression against Thailand's territorial integrity and providing resolute support for the Thai Government, people, and army to push out all the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers from the Thai territory. In particular, the international community should continue to firmly and vigorously support and assist the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Army, and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions. Only by continuing to vigorously fight against them on the battlefield and really pinning them down can they be forced to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

CSO: 4212/44

## BRIEFS

TRADE MINISTRY DELEGATION TO SRV--At the invitation of the Vietnamese Trade Ministry, a trade delegation of the PRK led by Comrade Tan Saroem, minister of trade, left Phnom Penh on 29 March for an official and friendship visit to the SRV. Many cadres of the Trade Ministry went to see the delegation off at Pochentong Airport. Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Kampuchea, was also present on that occasion. [Text] [BK021005 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Apr 84]

'MISLED PEOPLE' SURRENDER--In March, 31 people who were misled by the enemies awakened and asked to be returned to the revolution. They turned themselves in to the revolutionary state authorities in Baray, Kompong Svay, Santuk, and Stoung districts, and Kompong Thom provincial seat. They brought with them two rifles, six mines, hand grenades, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition. Realizing the great achievements of the Kampuchean revolution and the KPRP policy of clemency, the misled people expressed joy and gratitude to the party and state and appealed to a number of other people who are still hiding in jungles to return to the revolution. The revolutionary state authorities in Kompong Thom Province also gave the 31 misled people a quantity of food supplies and utensils and allowed them to return to their homes and families. [Text] [BK060423 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84]

YOUTHS TO JOIN ARMY--Youths in Takeo Province have volunteered to join the army with a courageous and valiant spirit and patriotism because they have clearly understood the two main duties: to defend and construct the fatherland. During the 1st quarter of 1984, 530 youths, including 17 girls, joined the army and militia. At present, these volunteer youths are making every effort to study all political principles of the party. They are receiving military training in their units. They are determined to transform themselves into the sources of the party's force to continue cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops in defeating the psychological war and spying activities of the Pol Pot bandits as well as those of the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups. Furthermore, all youths have class hatred and have transformed this anger into the struggle and preparation for struggle for the revolutionary cause. [Text] [BK080924 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Apr 84]



HUN SEN THANKS SRV'S THACH--After Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, sent him a greetings message on the occasion of his 33d birthday, Comrade Hun Sen sent a message to thank him. The message reads: I am very elated to sincerely thank you for your warm wishes on the occasion of my 33d birthday. May the bonds of friendship, close militant solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples of our two countries--Kampuchea and Vietnam--develop and strengthen. May you enjoy good health and prosperity and may you score new more successes in your noble duty. [Text] [BK080912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Apr 84]

MESSAGE FROM PHOUN SIPASEUT--Comrade Phou Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, recently sent a thank-you message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. The message said: I am extremely happy to thank you for your best wishes on my 64th birthday. I take this opportunity to wish you the best of health and successes in your noble tasks. [Text] [BK260549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Mar 84]

CS0: 4212/44



## PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS ART PERFORMANCE

BK080500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] As reported earlier, a special artistic and literary performance entitled "Uniting the Hearts for Mothers" was organized on the night of 5 April to hail the success of the first national congress of Lao women. Amateur artists, young and old, from various branches of work in Vientiane participated in the performance with the assistance of the committee in charge of reviewing arts and literature, which was appointed by the Central Committee of the Federation of Lao Women. The performance, which was held at the Vientiane theater, proceeded in a joyous atmosphere. The artists included over 40 singers, acrobats, traditional boxers from the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Public Health Ministry, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Material Supply, the Ministry of Construction, the Interior Ministry, and Lan Xang Hotel. Some 20 singers, including 10 female singers, took part in the show.

Attending the performance were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khampheng Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Lao Women; and more than 1,000 workers, cadres, soldiers, policemen, state employees, and residents of Vientiane.

The songs, dances, and acrobatic shows reflect the outstanding, industrious, and heroic traditions of Lao women under the party leadership during the period of the defense and construction of socialism. The performance received a warm welcome from the audience.

Following the conclusion of the performance, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khampheng Boupha, ministers, and secretaries of the Executive Committee of the Lao Women's Federation presented flowers to and shook hands with the performers.

CSO: 4206/113

## BRIEFS

MPR HEALTH DELEGATION--Vientiane, 19 March (OANA/KPL)--Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister for public health, on 17 March, received here the visiting delegation of public health of the Mongolian People's Republic led by its Deputy Minister Dr Nyamdor [name as received]. During the friendly and cordial conversation which [was] also attended by Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister for public health and the Mongolian Ambassador to Laos Dr Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, Dr Khamliang Phonsena highly hailed the visit of the Mongolian delegation which he said will help to contribute to the further strengthening of the cooperation in the field between the two countries. Special emphasis was also made on the construction of the 60-bed hospital as aid of the Mongolian Government in Phonsavan, northern Xieng Khouang Province which is under construction and expected to be completed soon. [Text] [BK210649 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 19 Mar 84]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH MPR--Vientiane, 20 March (OANA/KPL)--Laos and Mongolia signed here a protocol on health cooperation for 1984-1986. According to the signed document, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic is to supply the 60-bed Mongolian-built hospital in Phonsavan, Sieng Khoang Province with medical equipment, medicine and medical experts from 1984 to 1986. The construction of the hospital itself is expected to be complete by May this year. Signing the document were, on the Lao side, Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister for public health, and the Mongolian side, Dr Nyamdor [name as received], deputy minister for public health, head of the visiting delegation. In the afternoon of the same day, Dr Nyamdor led his delegation to return home after concluding a 2-week visit to Laos. [Text] [BK210649 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 20 Mar 84]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION HOMEBOUND--Vientiane, 24 March (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of Ho Chi Minh City, headed by its Chairman Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, on 22 March, left here after visiting Laos for 8 days. During its stay in Laos, the said delegation exchanged various lessons with Vientiane municipality delegation at the talks and was received by the Lao president, Souphanouvong and other party and state leaders. The delegation also paid visits to local production units in Vientiane Prefecture and Luang Prabang Province. [Text] [BK271101 Vientiane DPL in English 0929 GMT 24 Mar 84]

BULGARIAN GEOLOGICAL TEAM--Vientiane, 26 March (OANA-KPL)--Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister for industry, handicrafts, and forestry, last week, met here Todor Vladov, head of the Bulgarian geological expert team.

Maisouk Saisompheng, on this occasion, expressed, on behalf of the government and people, Laos' gratitude for the Bulgarian assistance on geology and mining work which is in line with the memorandum in the field signed in Vientiane between Laos and Bulgaria on 20 January this year. The Lao and Bulgarian workers will jointly carry out a survey in the central Khammouane Province. The work is expected to be complete by the end of next month. [Text] [BK271101 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 26 Mar 84]

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Vientiane, 26 March (OANA-KPL)--A Lao Ministry of Public Health delegation led by its acting minister, Dr Khamliang Phonsena, on 24 March, left here for a friendship visit to Vietnam. During its stay in Vietnam, K. Phonsena will hold talks and sign a cooperation plan for the current year with his Vietnamese counterparts in the field of public health. Bidding farewell to the delegation were Prof Vannalet Latsapho and Phen Phengsi-gna, vice-ministers of public health. Dam Xuan Dung, economic counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos was also on hand. [Text] [BK261025 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 26 Mar 84]

OFFICIAL RECEIVED SRV DELEGATION--Vientiane, 28 March (OANA-KPL)--The Vietnamese delegation of the Committee of Television and Radio led by its Chairman Tran Lam, on 27 March, called on Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television at his office. The host and guests, on this occasion, exchanged views on several matters, particularly on the mutual cooperation in the fields of radio and television between the two committees. The discussion was friendly and cordial. Also present at the discussion were Thongsavat Yamani and Bounteng Vongsai, vice-chairman of the committee and Bounmek Phengsavan, acting director of radio and television. [Text] [BK281554 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 28 Mar 84]

POSTS MINISTER TO KAMPUCHEA--Vientiane, 27 March (OANA-KPL)--A Lao delegation of transport and posts led by its Minister Phao Bounnaphon, who is also alternate member of the party CC, on 26 March, left here to the People's Republic of Kampuchea for a friendship visit. The visit is aimed at reinforcing the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries' ministries. Sending the delegation off at the airport were Khamlouat Silakon, Sai Phakasoum, Khamluang Sai-Gnalat, vice-ministers of the said ministry, and other officials. Nguon Phansiphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors of Kampuchea and Vietnam to Laos were also on hand. [Text] [BK281554 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 27 Mar 84]

AGREEMENT WITH POLAND RATIFIED--Vientiane, 28 March (OANA-KPL)--Lao and Polish officials, yesterday, mutually exchanged document on the ratification of the cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries which was signed in 1979. Representing the governments of Laos and Poland were Khamphai Boupha, first vice minister for foreign affairs of Laos and Jozep Puta, ambassador to Laos. The discussion which was fraternal and full of friendship, was centered on different aspects of consolidating good relations between the two countries. [Text] [BK281554 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 28 Mar 84]

TRADE WITH INDIA--Laos has sought low cost and appropriate technology from India. In an interview with our correspondent, S. Narendra, in Vientiane, the Laotian vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr Souban Salithilat, said his

country is interested in technology applicable in farming and industry. Praising the development of small-scale industries in India, Mr Saliitthilat said flow of this technology will help Laos reconstruct many industries. [Text] [BK300416 Delhi Domestic Service In English 0240 GMT 30 Mar 84]

SOUPHANOUANG MESSAGE TO SRUB--Vientiane, 30 March (KPL)--President of the LPDR Souphanouvong, on 28 March, sent a message of sympathies to Burmese President U San Yu. Profound sorrow was conveyed upon learning of the news of [the] big fire in Mandalay which caused damages to thousands of dwellings and homeless people. [Text] [BK301041 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 30 Mar 84]

SRV PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 6 April (KPL)--At the invitation of the Organizational Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, a delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the party CC, secretary of the party CC, arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit to Laos. The Vietnamese delegation is also to exchange lessons on matters of the party organization and training of officials. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the CC of the party Organizational Committee K. Boupha, member of the party CC, first deputy head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party CC along with other officials. Nguyen Tuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR and his embassy's staff were also on hand. [Text] [BK061424 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 6 Apr 84]

HEALTH DELEGATION HOME--Vientiane, 6 April (OANA-KPL)--K. Phonsena, acting minister of public health led his delegation back home after accomplishing his 10-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Meeting the delegation at the airport were Prof Vannalet Latsapho, Phou Phengsigna, deputy-ministers of public health. During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao health delegation had paid a courtesy visit to Phan Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The Lao delegation and the Vietnamese officials also exchanged views on health work and signed a 1984 agreement. It has also visited a number of hospitals, pharmaceutical factory and places of interest. [Text] [BK061426 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 6 Apr 84]

CSO: 4200/691

COMMENTARY EXPLAINS NEED TO DISCUSS CULTURAL POLICY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 8 Feb 84 p 3

[Commentary]

[Text] Why is it that our nation's cultural policy is not to be discussed?

Why is it that our nation's cultural policy remains a hot topic of discussion among the people?

This is because our culture affects the lives of the entire people, because our culture is of vital interest to our different nationalities, because the policy of our national culture has flaws and big errors. Therefore we must discuss our national culture.

Our country is made up of differing social components, therefore our national culture should be formed by coordinating these social components in order to attain a perfect national cultural policy and to coincide with the cultures of various nationalities. There is no reason why we should not talk about our national culture.

Recently, Anwar Ibrahim, minister of culture, youth and sports, stressed that the government and the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] will not exert pressure on the Bureau of National Culture. He added that our national cultural policy no longer causes a problem, because it has been accepted by the general public. If this were the case, why is it that Anwar is afraid of the public discussing about our national culture? It was Anwar himself who remarked that although ours is a multiracial country, it is necessary to mold a uniracial national culture.

The problem lies on this "uniracial national culture."

Our national leaders have recognized the fact that our nation is composed of many nationalities, so naturally we cannot mold a "uniracial national culture." This is simple and evident logic.

We can understand why Anwar brings up such an extreme opinion at this time, because he is campaigning for his reelection as president of UMNO Youth in May. But this is not the style of an outstanding national leader or

the breadth of vision of a great statesman. In order to gain votes, he has ignored the realities of society and the demands of the people, so naturally his political cutting edge and his political life will not last long. History has given us many similar examples.

No law or policy can remain permanent, but must undergo changes. Even the supreme constitution must be amended if it does not suit the requirements of the times, let alone a nation's cultural policy.

According to the three principles passed at the National Culture Conference held at the University of Malaya on 16-20 August, 1971:

1. Local, native culture shall be the core of Malaysia's national culture;
2. Suitable and appropriate portions of other cultures may be accepted as a part of the national culture;
3. Islam is an important part in the national cultural reconstruction.

How can these three unitarian principles conform to the multiracial structure of our society?

We believe that in a democratic and independent country such as ours, no group or organization should exert pressure against any other group or organization, therefore Anwar was overdoing it when he made his remark. However, as citizens, we have the right to express constructive opinions on unreasonable government policies. There is no doubt about this point.

In all fairness, we are not satisfied with the existing policy on national culture. We want to speak out our minds as self-respecting citizens, and not apply any pressure.

We can frankly say that as long as our national cultural policy remains unchanged, we will continue to discuss this problem which affects the lives of all the people in Malaysia.

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CSO: 4205/50



EDUCATION MINISTRY'S INSTRUCTION ON CHINESE-LANGUAGE TEACHING

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Government subsidy to Chinese-language teachers at public schools remains the same as last year, according to an instruction issued by the Federal Territory Bureau of Education.

This means that Chinese-language teachers of a primary school will each get a subsidy of M\$5 per hour of teaching, those teaching in junior high schools will get M\$7, while others teaching in senior high schools will get M\$10 per hour.

The education bureau directive also pointed out that each school must decide by itself on the starting date of the Chinese-language class upon receipt of at least a total of 15 requests from as many parents.

Some schools located in the Federal Territory have received the official notice concerning Chinese-language class during the past 3 days, while others have not received it. The Education Bureau's instruction said that schools will be notified further if and when there is a change in the rates of subsidy.

Early last year, in a retrenchment move, the Education Ministry drastically slashed the rates of subsidy from the previous M\$25 and M\$20 per hour to M\$10 (for senior high school teachers), M\$7 (for junior high school teachers) and M\$5 (for primary school teachers).

Some teachers were disgruntled by the cuts and tendered their resignations one after the other.

If this year's subsidy rates are not increased, it is expected that many Chinese-language classes will find it difficult to get teachers.

It is learned that in some public schools, the teaching of Chinese is already incorporated into their regular curriculum, and qualified teachers have been appointed. In others, where Chinese-language teaching is still an extra elective course, virtually no classes have begun.

Asked about the delay, some schools said that they cannot get the teachers, while others rationalized that they have not received any instruction from the Education Bureau. One principal said that pending the receipt of the official notice, he will not again risk opening a Chinese-language class in his school. In the past, he took the initiative of opening the class prior to receiving a directive from the authorities. The result was that the Education Bureau refused to put up the teachers' subsidy for the first 2 months of teaching and that his school was compelled to "shell out" the money.

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CSO: 4205/50

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES POWER STRUGGLE IN MCA

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Ever since Datuk Lee San Choon announced his resignation as president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], members of the party and other people concerned with politics have followed with interest as to who would fill the vacant post.

After Datuk Lee formally resigned, Datuk Neo Yee Pan was chosen as acting president, while his erstwhile position of deputy president of the party will be elected at MCA's election in June this year.

Although the election is still 4 months away, excitement is already mounting today, mainly because Tan Koon Swan, a vice president of the MCA, is reportedly interested in the presidency. If this is true, we may expect an intense competition during the election.

The MCA is a Chinese-based political organization, founded in 1949 by a group of intellectuals and experienced businessmen who pooled their wisdom and efforts. As a matter of fact, its founders were then leaders of the Chinese community, including Tun Lee Hau Shik, Datuk Lau Pok Khiun, Datuk Wong Soo Fen, Datuk Yeo See Boh, Datuk Lau See Thiap and Goh Sui Khim. Not only were they MCA founders, but also gave many contributions to the party and the Chinese community in general.

It may be said that the power struggle within the MCA did not crop up until 1958, when the party was split into two factions, each vying for the party presidency and other positions in its central committee. At that time, the faction headed by Dr Lim Chong Eu, then Penang's chief minister, defeated the Tun Tan Cheng Lock clique. In reality, Tun Lee Hau Shik was then interested in competing for the party presidency, but he made a compromise with Dr Lim Chong Eu and withdrew from the race.

In 1979, the MCA was nearly involved in another power struggle, when the party was again split into two factions, each vying for the presidency. One faction was led by Datuk Lee San Choon, while the other by Datuk Chen Wing Sum. The in-fighting was even more intense than in 1958.

During this power struggle, both factions pooled their respective talents and spent a lot of money for campaigning purposes--nearly M\$500,000 in total, according to press reports. In addition, after Datuk Chen was defeated, his followers in various states spent large amounts of money sending him their best wishes with huge banquets, in recognition of services rendered.

As a consequence of the competition, Datuk Chen Wing Sum quit the MCA and followed the footsteps of Lim Chong Eu by joining the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], while the MCA lost much of its vitality.

Five years later today, the MCA is again confronted with the possibility of yet another power struggle. From the party's press releases concerning the coming May election, we can already learn of the existence of two factions. One faction is jointly led by Datuk Neo Yee Pan and Datuk Mak How Kam, while the other is spearheaded by Tan Koon Swan and Datuk Lee Kim Sai, leader of the MCA Youth.

Past history has told us that the outbreak of a power struggle within a political party is bound to cause dissension among its members. If the MCA repeats the Datuk Chan Wing Sum incident of 1979, this party may be faced with another major split.

9300

CSO: 4205/51

## YOUTH LEADER PREDICTS CHINESE LOSING RIGHTS UNLESS UNITED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 11 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Dr Kong Chin Seng, leader of the youth wing of Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia [Malaysian People's Movement] or GERAKAN for short, said that the current Year of the Rat is not a propitious year for the Chinese. He predicted that unless they are solidly united in meeting certain challenges, the Chinese would lose much of their political, economic and cultural rights in the coming few months. Dr Kong, concurrently GERKAN's Politburo deputy director, was making a speech at a New Year's party marking the inauguration of a youth branch at Teluk Bahang, Penang.

Generally speaking, he said, the Year of the Rat portends a good year for most people. Global economy is recovering and the U.S. Dow Jones Industrial Average has passed 1,100 points, an indication of a bright future for the U.S. and Western economy. At the same time, Malaysia's economy will also turn for the better with the upswing of raw material prices.

However, he added, we must watch closely for developments to recent events. On 26 January, the Finance Ministry announced the following points:

--Local manufacturing industries must appoint bumiputras as their business agents;

--only bumiputra business companies can acquire food packaging licenses;

--only bumiputra publishing companies can undertake the printing of government documents;

--in the cultural field, Dr Kong said, we should also pay attention to the following points:

--In a tough talk, Minister Anwar said he will not heed any opinions criticizing the so-called national culture policy, including memoranda submitted by several Chinese political parties and social organizations;

--the Federal Territory is planning to carry out extremely strict and unreasonable regulations governing lion dance performances;

--the Kedah State authorities have abruptly rejected the request of the local Chinese community for relaxing signboard advertising rules.

He also called attention to the reapportionment of electoral districts, which would strip further the Chinese right to democratic representation.

He said: "This series of happenings gives us a feeling of 'it never rains, but it pours.' As everybody knows, this year is an election year for major political parties. No doubt, the election of new officers of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] will be the most intense of them all. And it looks like the erosion of Chinese interests will be speeded up."

Dr Kong continued: "Of course, the election of a racially oriented political party will be racial in nature, and its result is likely to leave a scar to our multiracial society. The weak race is bound to suffer directly and, seen from a long range, dissension of the people will bring harm to the nation.

"I believe that this vivid metaphor has proved that a racist political line will bring the entire people, especially the Chinese elements, real harm. GERAKAN and other multiracial political parties should redouble their efforts to rescue the people from the abyss of racism.

"This does not mean that GERAKAN will play deaf and dumb to the racist policies and other racist trends trumpeted by opposition parties. On the contrary, GERAKAN and other serious groups must fearlessly resist any discriminatory treatment by a nationality against any other nationality, and at the same time build up a multinational political stand to lead the people toward the road of national unity. I believe that all politically conscious individuals in our country are aware of the fact that GERAKAN has been making efforts in this matter," Dr Kong concluded.

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CSO: 4205/50



## WAYS TO DEAL WITH CRITICISM BY STUDENTS OVERSEAS DISCUSSED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Feb 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Datuk Abdullah Badawi, a minister in the Prime Minister's Department, indicated recently that the Education Ministry will take action against Malaysian students who criticize the government while studying overseas. He added that this action is directed only against those who are furthering their studies on government subsidy or scholarship.

This move by the Education Ministry has drawn public attention, particularly opposition parties which exploit this issue to attack government suppression of opinions by students studying abroad.

Naturally, the authorities must have their reasons for adopting such measure. Instead of pursuing learning in foreign countries, these Malaysian students ruin our international image, and even commit faux pas before the eyes of our visiting dignitaries. All this is intolerable indeed. However, the authorities should find out why the students so overtly express their dissatisfaction, but not merely take action against them.

As foreign students, they have a good knowledge about things in general. But their daily contacts are local people and their understanding of the situation in their home country is mainly derived from newspapers and magazines. Unfortunately, reports published in these publications may not be truthful, and some may be misleading or replete with distortions. As a consequence, our students abroad misunderstand our government policies and programs, and express their feelings of dissatisfaction in an inappropriate manner. Consequently, it is necessary for the authorities to instill our development condition into their minds on a regular basis so they can understand what is doing and going on at home. Our students abroad are more or less isolated from our country and not well grounded about policy matters. And to this erroneous reports by Malaysia-based foreign correspondents, and we can understand why our students abroad do silly acts opposing our government.

Fortunately, the authorities have now discovered this point. The government is periodically providing the overseas students with information concerning government policies and problems, so they can better appreciate the situation in their motherland, instead of being misled by others. As the saying goes, better late than never.

In all fairness, those students who have harmed our national prestige or ruined the image of our national leaders are wrong in every respect. We are no longer living in a monarchy. As foreign students representing their country, they have the responsibility of shouldering their national honor and prestige and the duty of establishing a good public image. They may be likened to our goodwill ambassadors who have the obligation and the responsibility of winning national honor, no matter whether they are studying on government scholarship or at their own expense.

Of course, as citizens these students abroad have the right to express their views on our government policies. But this feeling of opposition or dissatisfaction should not be vented before our visiting national leaders. Such behavior is not the doing of a patriot. If they are disgruntled, they should express their dissatisfaction through the proper channel, addressed to our policymakers who will make a careful consideration.

We hope that the authorities are able to draw a lesson from this unfortunate incident involving our students abroad, and make a thorough effort to let them understand the situation in their motherland. At the same time, we want to urge those students abroad that they ought to understand their responsibility of winning national honor, so our good national image may spread all over the world.

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CSO: 4205/51

## BRIEFS

OVERSEAS STUDENTS MAY CRITICIZE--Dr Chen Man Hin, chairman of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] today indicated that Malaysians living abroad have the right to criticize and oppose our government's policies. He was commenting on a recent remark by Deputy Education Minister Datuk Khalid Yaakob who said that "the government will take action against students who criticize us while studying overseas." Dr Chen pointed out that the deputy education minister's view runs counter to the spirit of a free and democratic country which practices the parliamentary system. "All Malaysian students who are studying overseas on government scholarship or at their own expense have the right to express their opinions to criticize or oppose our government's policies. The government should encourage them to speak out their minds, and not take action against them when they return to their homeland." Dr Chen criticized the deputy education minister for blurring the distinction between disloyalty and truthful criticism. He urged the government to treat students' opinions more openly and democratically, instead of suppressing them, as well as encourage them to express their views freely. [Text] [Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 7 Feb 84 p 5] 9300

CSOP 4205/50

## FARM PRODUCTION DROPS, DEBTS RISE

## 'Somber Picture'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 84 sec 2 p 6

[Text]

**Despite the large-scale price support given by the Government to the farming industry under the supplementary minimum prices scheme, sheep and beef farm indebtedness is rising and farm reinvestment continues to fall.**

After a sharp rise in output over the past five years, production is now beginning to drop because of lower levels of farm investment, compounded by the effects of the widespread drought last year.

That is the sombre picture conveyed to the Meat

and Wool Boards' electoral committee in Wellington last week by the director of the boards' economic service, Mr Neil Taylor.

He said that with almost static prices and a lower volume of production this season gross farm incomes were estimated to decline

by more than \$5000, or 5 per cent.

Net farm incomes were expected to fall by \$3700 to the lowest absolute level since 1977-78. It was estimated that this year more than 30 per cent of farms would have a net income of \$10,000 or less.

The lower earning capacity of the industry was also demonstrated by the

fact that the average return on total farm capital of about \$700,000 a farm was now less than 2 per cent.

Mr Taylor said much of the expansion in stock numbers and output in recent years could be attributed to the various Government encouragement schemes which had partly financed it.

But with the falling terms of exchange and farm incomes farmers had been forced to borrow to finance this development and this was now showing up in a higher level of indebtedness and debt servicing a stock unit.

It now appeared that a large proportion of sheep

and beef farms had been forced to resort not only to increased borrowing for development, but also to finance normal farm expenditure.

That was a situation which held severe implications for the future.

Little lift in earnings a stock unit was evident over a period in spite of some significant advances in technology.

**Exports Up**

Mr Taylor said that while New Zealand's terms of trade had deteriorated consistently over recent years with prices for imports rising faster than those for exports, agriculture had performed well.

Export receipts from agriculture were estimated to have risen this year to \$3.6 billion — about 54 per cent more than in 1979-80.

New Zealand had benefited significantly at 1982-83 prices by the addition of \$477 million in returns from increased meat and wool production.

And there was no firm evidence to suggest that increases in the volume exported had any real impact on the prices received.

"Given that these returns have been gained in a relatively weak market," said Mr Taylor, "it is clear that the potential which exists to increase output further from the sheep and beef industry must be exploited."

## Costs Held

Both the individual farmer and New Zealand as a nation benefit significantly through increased production. Increasing output, while at the same time gaining a higher return from that output, must be the dominant goal in the future."

Mr Taylor said that with the price freeze over the past 12 months, farm costs had held virtually at last year's level, increasing by only 0.3 per cent. The cost increase over the five years ending in January had, however, been almost 95 per cent.

A decline in farm expenditure was graphically demonstrated in the appli-

cation of fertiliser, which was expected to fall to about 43 tonnes a farm, or 13 kilograms a stock unit.

That was a level more than 30 per cent below what was required for maintenance of the industry.

Mr Taylor said that in recent years land values had moved well ahead of farm incomes and with increasing indebtedness in the sheep and beef industry, interest was now the largest single expenditure item ahead of fertiliser and labour.

Progress could be made where a farmer was combining the inherent fertility of the land with good stock quality and finance to produce high levels of stock

performance, output and income.

But without good levels of stock performance progress was difficult at the best of times and farms in that position were at risk as a business.

There was evidence that debt servicing (interest and principal) as a percentage of gross income had been increasing over a period with increased land values, higher interest rates and low profits all contributing to the situation.

A significant proportion of sheep and beef farms were being forced now to increase their borrowing for essential requirements and this meant higher total interest charges.

## Views Differ on Output

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Mar 84 Sec 2 p 6

[Text]

Comments by Mr Neil Taylor, director of the Meat and Wool Boards' Economic Service, about the need for increasing meat and wool production in New Zealand, differ from those made recently by a group of economic observers employed by the New Zealand Planning Council.

That group, headed by Professor Conrad Blyth, of Auckland University, said in their most recent report in December that it was no longer realistic for New Zealand economic growth strategy to be based largely on livestock growth.

They added: "Today the pastoral industries are under considerable strain and this pressure will be intensified if, by being induced to increase output levels too quickly, a weakish

market position is made even worse.

"The pastoral industries must be given breathing time so that market development can precede production expansion, rather than the other way around."

The group said they believed that with the present mix of export products (including sheepmeat), New Zealand was not well placed to take advantage of growth in the world economy.

## GOVERNMENT REACTION TO EEC BUTTER TALKS

## 'Grave Disappointment'

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 2 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

PA Wellington

The European Economic Community's failure to settle on a long-term agreement for butter imports was a "grave disappointment," said the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, yesterday.

He accused Irish Ministers of trying to score political points at home by refusing to an agreement with New Zealand on a butter import quota.

He said he and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, would immediately approach Community leaders over the setback.

Ireland yesterday blocked any long-term agreement,

offering a one-year access deal to the Common Market instead of the five years New Zealand had been seeking.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that we are being hit for Irish domestic political reasons," Mr Cooper said.

"The outcome of the meeting of Community Agriculture Ministers in Brussels is a grave disappointment to New Zealand."

A gruelling all-night session ended when Farm Ministers agreed on a farm-price package which gave Ireland a special deal on its milk production for which it

had been holding out before agreeing to any new access deal for New Zealand butter.

When the European milk deal was finalised, the Irish Agriculture Minister, Mr Austin Deary, said his Government could only accept a one-year butter agreement.

Mr Cooper said, "The council instructed the commission to negotiate a one-year extension of the sensitive market arrangement governing New Zealand sheepmeat exports to France and Ireland in return for our butter access being extended to the end of this year."

"This is no way for the Community to treat its friends."

"We have made it perfectly clear that we are ready to settle a five-year extension for the sensitive market arrangement for sheepmeat to France and Ireland in return for a similar period of butter access."

"A five-year arrangement is still the only satisfactory solution for our dairy industry and we will explore the possibilities for still achieving this in Community capitals."

"The position has been complicated by the reduction that could occur in the returns from our butter sales to the Community after today as a consequence of the E.E.C.'s decision to reduce its intervention price for butter," Mr Cooper said yesterday.



## £30 Million Per Year Loss Seen

Amending THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Apr 84 p 10

[Article by Agricultural Correspondent]

[Text]

**A budget cut of 1 per cent by the European Economic Community in the price for most products could cost New Zealand about \$30 million a year in its return from butter on the British market — unless an adjustment is made to the levy paid by this country.**

The estimate was made yesterday by both the Dairy Board and the Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, following news that the EEC was to cut product prices.

New Zealand interests reacted favourably to the fact that the EEC is trying to curb its own milk production.

But they saw a battle ahead to preserve the return from a reduced quantity of butter.

### Adjustment

A spokesman for the Dairy Board, Mr Neville Martin, said New Zealand now faced a battle on price as well as a fight to preserve access to the British butter market for more than one year.

New Zealand would now be negotiating for an adjustment to the levy imposed on

this country to bring the landed price of its butter up to the level agreed upon by the EEC.

If New Zealand were to preserve the price for its butter the levy would have to be adjusted downward.

Mr Martin reiterated that Ireland had been the stumbling block in New Zealand getting access to the British butter market for the next five years.

The EEC Commission had recommended that the New Zealand quota for this year of 83,000 tonnes be gradually reduced over five years to 75,000 tonnes.

It was understood that most members of the EEC had agreed to that proposal and in return New Zealand was ready to renew a five-year "sensitive market" arrangement on sheepmeats.

### Pleasing

But Ireland had blocked the five-year butter plan and was not prepared to commit itself for more than one year.

New Zealand would, however, still be negotiating strongly for five-year access as well as for a levy adjustment.

Mr Martin said it was very pleasing to the Dairy Board that the EEC had reached agreement on limiting its own butter output to 99.5 million tonnes annually compared with last year's production of 104 million tonnes.

The projection for this year was 106 million tonnes, so New Zealand was pleased with this development.

## Muldoon Blames Irish 'Intransigence'

Amending THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Apr 84

[Text]

**NZPA Wellington**

The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, today blamed Irish intransigence for the decision by the European Economic Community to settle for a two-month rollover for New Zealand butter exports to Britain.

Sir Robert told a post-

cabinet press conference that messages he had received over the weekend showed there had been good support from other European countries for New Zealand's case — "It has been the Irish who have simply not been prepared to move," he said.

The decision followed a long session of the agriculture council of the EEC.

Farm ministers accepted a farm-price package for 1984-85 which gave the Irish a special deal on milk production.

Sir Robert has sent messages to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, the Irish Government and the French Agriculture Minister, Mr Rocard, who chaired the meeting.

Sir Robert said that in the message to the Irish he pointed out that in discussions with Irish politicians they made it clear that whereas they were prepared to use New Zealand as a lever to get what they wanted from the EEC, they held nothing against New

Zealand and at the end of the day they would be prepared to see a reasonable solution to our problem.

"They got what they wanted, but at the end of the day they have not agreed to a reasonable solution for New Zealand."

When asked whether he was saying the Irish had gone back on a firm undertaking, Sir Robert said he was specifically not saying that.

"All this happened at the end of a very, very long meeting."

"I am not pointing the finger at anyone at the moment."

...ing, the tallest in New Zealand, has been plagued by industrial and contractual problems.

The original expected completion date was June, 1977, the original price tag \$30 million.

At the end of August, however, the building will open, dominating not only the inner-city skyline but also the underground.

Along with the 27-level tower holding the bank's headquarters and other offices, there will be three underground levels of what has been described as "more upmarket than up-market" shopping, banking and carparking facilities.

Apart from providing shoppers with shelter from the infamous wind in the capital, the subterranean plaza will contain 25 shops, each individually designed by the tenant's own architect.

EDITORIAL VIEWS GOVERNMENT ANTI-INFLATION EFFORTS AS FAILURE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Apr 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Price Thaw Under Threat"]

[Text] With the freeze, the Government sought to create a public psychology in which expectations of big price rises no longer existed. Success seems doubtful. The money market, for one, pins its expectations on inflation. Recent increases of 50 per cent or more are reported to have been made by certain service businesses and professional groups. Some landlords are said to have sought illegal rises in rent. The unions want to raise their prices again.

Such things are predictable results of 20 months or more of repressing merely the symptoms of inflation. Sir Robert Muldoon knows that public perceptions of continued slow inflation are essential to holding down the rate of increase, and also that if some sectors--including wage-earners--are to accept restraint, they must see that other sectors have not moved unreasonably out of line.

Small wonder, then, that Sir Robert threatens to restore the freeze on groups that go beyond the guidelines and that, in another example of failed forethought, the Government announced an amendment to the rent restrictions only a day after they took effect. But where is all this taking us? If we cannot end the freeze now, when can we? And under what conditions? The country would appreciate plain answers.

CSO: 4200/671

FALLING INVESTMENTS PROMPTS GOVERNMENT TO SEEK FRG LOAN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 Sec 2 p 1

[Text] The decline in the level of private capital inflow for major development projects is seeing the Government moving to borrow again overseas--this time in West Germany.

The Minister of Finance, Sir Robert Muldoon, yesterday announced a 250 million mark issue of bonds (about \$140 million) with a term of seven years at a coupon interest rate of 7.25 per cent.

The issue price, which determines the interest rate yield, will probably be announced at the day of the issue to meet market conditions.

It is the second Government overseas loan this year. The first was a \$135 million Japanese yen loan announced in February. That had been the first Government fund-raising abroad for 10 months.

The private capital inflow peaked at an annual \$1352 million rate last July, consisting largely of financing for major projects and Meat Board funding for direct handling of export meat.

The private capital flow was down to \$737 million in the February year.

The official capital movements fell to an actual small outflow last year but perked up to more than \$315 million in flow in the December year.

The last New Zealand borrowing in West Germany was in December 1982 when a three-year 150 million mark syndicated revolving credit was established. It provided an option to draw credit in United States dollars.

In September that year there was a 150 million mark bond issue at 99.5 on an 8.25 per cent coupon.

The lead manager for the latest bond issue is again Commerzbank.

CSO: 4200/671

## LABOUR PARTY PROMISES MAJOR REFORM OF PARLIAMENT

## Open Government Policy

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Text]

**A major reform of Parliament, including an increase in the number of MPs to 121, and a bill of rights, are key plans in the Labour Party's open government policy released yesterday.**

The policy provides for a major review of Parliament's standing orders and increasing the powers given to parliamentary select committees.

The bill of rights would aim to protect an individual's fundamental freedoms, while endeavouring to restrain abuse of power by the Executive and Parliament.

The Labour Party is also promising to "revise, reform and liberalise" the laws of defamation.

**Threatened**

Under the policy a Labour government would repeal both the Economic Stabilisation Act and the equally controversial Public Safety Conservation Act.

The present Government has threatened to use provisions of both measures in times of major industrial upheaval, but the Labour Party believes provisions of the Civil Defence Act are adequate to handle any major emergencies it may confront.

The wide-ranging open government policy was re-

leased by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Lange, and his deputy, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

Mr Lange said that for too long Government in New Zealand had operated bereft of principle, responsibility and accountability.

But Labour would campaign this year on a programme of parliamentary reform and protection of individual freedoms, to promote real democracy in government.

"The New Zealand parliamentary system is out of date, inefficient, and basically anti-democratic," he said.

"The executive arm of Government has turned Parliament into its rubber stamp. Parliament does not effectively check on the actions of the executive."

He said that even when Parliament finally meets on May 31 this year, much of its time would be taken up in ritual, meaningless debates and irrelevant point scoring.

Mr Lange acknowledged that some of the changes

planned would limit a Labour government's powers, but he said Labour recognised that no one party had all the answers.

"Labour believes that if a Government programme is good, then it will stand up to scrutiny, and if it isn't the sooner it is scrutinised and found wanting and rejected, the better," he said.

"It's not a new idea — its called democracy and it's time New Zealand tried it."

**Examine**

Under the policy the more powerful select committees would be able to call before them public servants and ministers.

The committees would be able to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of Government departments and associated quangos, and to launch their own inquiries.

The committees would also be able to travel around the country to hear submissions, and to visit places affected by proposed legislation.

To help the more powerful public expenditure committee adequately to ensure

the financial accountability of Government to Parliament, forward estimates of expenditure would be published.

Among the other changes envisaged for Parliament is a fixed and regular schedule of sitting times, and a ban on all-night sittings. Greater use would be made of limited-time debates to prevent tedious repetition.

Television transmission of parliamentary proceedings would be allowed on an experimental basis.

The House would be expanded by 29 members to 121 - the number considered necessary to cope ade-

quately with the increased role for the select committees.

Under a Labour Government MPs should be required to disclose their shareholdings in companies, interests in real property, payments or material benefits received from organisations and individuals, and any money received in addition to their parliamentary salaries and allowances.

Under the civil liberties section of the policy, Labour promises a review of the law on search, seizure and arrest, and an overhaul of the law of defamation, contempt of court

and laws on criminal libel and sedition.

## Veto

A Labour government would also repeal acts which allow regulations to be made on matters which, the policy says, should be included in primary legislation. Such acts include the National Development Act, the Public Safety Conservation Act and the Economic Stabilisation Act.

The policy also provides for a review of the Official Information Act, including removal of the power of ministerial veto over the release of information.

## Labor Deputy Leader on Policy

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Apr 84 p 20

[Text]

A dramatic increase in the size of Parliament is the only way it can reassert its dominance over the Executive, according to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

He was explaining yesterday sections of the open government policy of the party - which includes plans to increase the number of MPs from 92 to 121.

It has already been decided to raise the number to 95 at the general election this year.

Mr Palmer said increasing the size of the Parliament had been Labour Party policy for the past three elections.

The talent base was too small with the small number of members, he said. As such, an effective

Parliament could not be run.

He said this was the only change possible to make it more difficult for the Executive to dominate Parliament.

New Zealand was unusual in that there was no upper house to revise legislation.

## Contemplete

The select committee system therefore has more burdens on it than it did in other countries, Mr Palmer said.

It was very important that members had the time to contemplete and the ability to devote a lot of energy to perfecting the legislation.

Reorganising the parliamentary select committee structure was the most important part of the Labour Party policy of parliamentary reform.

It is fundamental to controlling the Executive because the select committee system will be reorganised so that each department of

state comes within the jurisdiction of a select committee," he said.

## Accountability

Mr Palmer said a committee would be responsible for scrutinising the performance of various departments.

Events such as the recent fiasco over escalators in irrigation scheme estimates had shown the need for more accountability.

He said that under a Labour government select committees would have the power to call before them both civil servants and ministers.

Civil servants now appeared before committees only with the permission of their ministers.

Mr Palmer said in Britain ministers of the Crown appeared before committees as a routine, to justify their policies.



FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ANTINUCLLEAR CAMPAIGN, CRITICISM OF ANZUS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] NZPA Wellington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, yesterday said comments on the anti-nuclear campaigners Doctors Helen and Bill Caldicott were "intemperate and one-sided."

Mr Cooper was responding to an address they made in Wellington to members of the parliamentary disarmament and arms control select committee, and their statements later at a press conference.

"If they want to inform people and influence governments, the Caldicotts should turn down the decibel level and do their homework," said Mr Cooper.

The Caldicotts said on Wednesday that New Zealand should get out of the Anzus treaty and they described it as a mutual suicide pact.

Mr Cooper said the Caldicotts were right to be concerned about the threat presented by the huge stocks of nuclear weapons.

However, they did their cause a great disservice by intemperate and one-sided allegations of the kind he heard during their address, he said.

"New Zealand is not a nuclear target simply because the Caldicotts, in disregard of all the evidence, assert that it is," he said.

"Anzus is not a mutual suicide pact because somebody, who later conceded that she had not taken the trouble to read the treaty, has said so."

CSO: 4200/671

DEFENSE ROLL WITH AUSTRALIA, ANZUS REASSURED AFTER CANBERRA LEAK

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Apr 84 p 4

[Text]

Defence relations between New Zealand and Australia are in good shape, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper.

But he would not comment on questions raised by the publication of Australian defence policy documents in the Australian weekly "National Times," except to say that the documents were an Australian domestic matter, and the New Zealand Government would not expect to have a copy of them.

## No policy

In brief references to New Zealand, the documents, which were approved by the Hawke cabinet last September, suggested among other things that New Zealand had no policy for national defence.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, has responded saying since the Australian policy was drawn up New Zealand had produced a white paper on defence, clearly defining its role.

Australian policy also suggested that the Anzus treaty — the military-based pact between Australia, New Zealand and the United States — would be worthless in "the only credible threat situation," which as the Australian strategists saw it, was a possible conflict with Indonesia.

## Affirmed

Mr Cooper said the Anzus Treaty, which was reviewed in Washington last July, was fully affirmed by the three partners.

"As I stated on September 18 last

year, we looked at all aspects — strategic, political, military, economic — and did not find it wanting. The treaty is a reflection of a continuing community of interest among three good friends, so it's not surprising that it meets our needs across the board."

Mr Cooper said Mr Thomson and his Australian counterpart had just concluded a most amicable and useful discussion in Australia, and the relationship was in good shape.

But he would not answer "Post" questions on how the Government viewed the Australian defence policies, or whether New Zealand would be taking up any aspects of them with the Australians.

Mr Cooper said he was not in the habit of commenting on leaked documents in another country.

FURTHER REACTION TO UNION HALL BOMBING

SUP: Murder Unites Labor Movement

Auckland NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE in English 2 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Trade Unionist's Murder United Labour Movement"]

[Text]

**THE murder of trade unionist, Ernie Abbott, in a bomb blast at Trades Hall in Wellington last week is the culmination of the National Government's campaign of hatred against workers and their organisations.**

Jim Anderton, President of the Labour Party, said: "Only last week I was commenting strongly on the fact that the anti-union propaganda which has been emanating from this Government every year since it came to power, has created a climate in which draconian anti-union legislation can gain the acceptance of large numbers of New Zealanders."

Ian Pask, Vice President of the PSA, said: "I strongly condemn this act of violence against trade unions. But I must also condemn those in authority who are responsible for the continuous barrage of hatred and hostility towards unions and union officials."

He laid much of the blame at the feet of the Minister of Labour whose anti-labour Industrial Law Reform Act has caused a severe worsening of industrial relations.

Worse still," he said "the Minister of Labour has virtually encouraged vigilante acts against unions. In October 1982, when Taranaki trade unionist Ray Potroz was the subject of death threats and harassment after a 48-hour strike by dairy workers, the Minister of Labour said in Parliament that, while he did not condone the death threats, if trade unionists chose to take strike action which interfered with the work of others, they had to expect a reaction."

A joint statement from the Presidents of the NZFOL and the Wellington Trades Council called on all trade unionists to mark the death of Mr Abbott. "We believe that this

despicable action was not aimed at Mr Abbott but rather should be seen by working people as an attack on the trade union movement. It is the result of an attitude towards political and social life in New Zealand that has developed since the mid-1970s.

This campaign of hatred towards the organised labour movement arises from the same source as the drive to lower workers' standards of living and increase the profits of big business.

Our Government, although democratically elected by the people of New Zealand, has been bought off by the multinationals. It is for their benefit that the present Government freezes wages, restructures industry, throws thousands out of work, discriminates against youth, women, Maori people, Pacific Island immigrants, the unemployed and other beneficiaries and stirs up hatred against trade unionists, peace activists and anti-apartheid activists.

Such policies have not failed. They have benefited those they were intended for. As the last edition of *Tribune's* headlines stated, Fletcher Challenge's profits for the last six months were up by 200%, Brierley's by 84%, Alliance textiles by 88%, General Finance by 100% and IBM's New Zealand profits were up by a staggering 497%.

This Government has used the fear of unemployment to paralyse many workers into a 'neutral' position. However, the response to Muldoon's decree of an \$8 a week pay rise and to the death of Ernie Abbott may very well mean the rise of forces which this Government has been trying to suppress. Those forces are capable of sweeping the National Government into the dustbin of history and establishing a pro-worker Labour Government in its place.

### Government's 'Strange Choice' at Funeral

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The government raised some eyebrows in the capital yesterday with its choice of a representative at the union movement's funeral service for the trades hall bomb victim Mr Ernie Abbot.

It sent the MP for Kaimai, Mr Bruce Townshend, who chaired the storm select committee hearings on the Industrial Law Reform Bill last year and came under severe criticism from the Federation of Labour at the time.

The FOL said he was one of the Government's keenest proponents of voluntary unionism and accused him of railroad-ing the bill through the select committee in rapid time against the objections of most of those making submissions.

Yesterday Mr Townshend was the only Government MP to be seen at the highly charged ser-

vice in a Wellington Town Hall packed with trade unionists.

He sat with a large contingent of Labour MPs behind the stage where union leaders and the Labour Party president, Mr Jim Anderson, delivered eulogies to Mr Abbott and condemnations of the present political climate.

No cabinet members attended the service. The Minister of Labour, Mr Holger, declined to comment on his absence but a

spokesman for his office said the minister had not been formally invited.

Outside the town hall the Labour leader, Mr Lange, described Mr Townshend as "a strange choice" to represent the Government.

The choice was made by the Government's parliamentary whips. The chief whip, Mr Don McKinnon, said Mr Townshend had been asked to attend because the

Kaimai MP had had "a lot of contact with labour organisations during the select committee hearings last year."

"It was not designed to be anything other than an indication of our sympathy in this bereavement," Mr McKinnon said.

"It would be very sad if it was seen as anything else."

### Editorial Rejects Union Movement 'Innuendo'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 5 Apr 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Bricks Without Straw"]

[Text]

Nine days ago a bomb exploded in the Wellington Trades Hall and killed the caretaker, Mr Abbott. Those are still the only substantive facts the public knows. Who placed the bomb, and why, are matters of conjecture.

Yet the union movement, presumably as short of facts as the rest of us, sees Mr Abbott as a martyr. "The target was not Ernie as an individual," says an Auckland Trades Council advertisement, "but the trade union movement."

The first part of that statement is probably correct. It is implausible that somebody would bomb a building with no other aim than to kill a caretaker. But the proposition that the target was the trade union movement, while it may turn out to be right, at present remains supposition.

The mind goes back to the explosion at the Wanganui computer centre in November 1982. The perpetrator, according to his former employer, had been an

exceptional young man who almost overnight "got into the punk thing, became involved with drugs, and started to become a radical." A witness at the inquest — the bomber died in the blast — said that if he had not bombed the computer centre, he would have bombed the Beehive.

An action by a person of such disoriented mind has little significance beyond itself. The trades hall bombing may have been done by another such person, in which case claims of martyrdom are simply wrong.

But even if the bombing does turn out to have been fully intended as an attack on the union movement and perhaps on its leaders, there still seems little of the stuff of martyrs in a man who, at the time, was involved in no great union cause but was merely going about his duties.

This is said in no way disrespectfully of Mr Abbott, who by all accounts was a fine, generous, decent man. But there can be little respect for the way in

which his death has been used to try to promote the idea that the bombing was somehow the result of an anti-union atmosphere — "a mounting crescendo of hate" — whipped up by the Government.

The public is capable of making its own assessments of who has whipped up what over the years. The amounts of rhetoric and innuendo that have lately been conjured from so very little fact could prove self-defeating for the movement that utters them.

CNO: 4270/670

## FOL APPROVES 'GUERRILLA' CAMPAIGN AGAINST GOVERNMENT WAGE LIMIT

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

PA

Wellington

**The Federation of Labour yesterday rubber-stamped a campaign of "guerrilla-type" industrial action in opposition to the Government's \$8 wage order.**

After a special conference in Wellington, the F.O.L.'s president, Mr W. J. Knox, said the federation had decided to back individual unions taking industrial or educational action in an endeavour to negotiate wages and conditions with individual employers.

Mr Knox said yesterday's meeting had also requested that the F.O.L. set up a top-level meeting with employer representatives.

"There is a need for resumption of bargaining rights for employers and unions," he said.

By individual unions pressuring employers with industrial action Mr Knox expected the Government to be lobbied in turn by employers seeking an end to the wage freeze.

A wide variety of views were expressed at the meeting and not all speakers were pleased with the prospect of industrial action in an election year.

However, Mr Knox said the broadly worded F.O.L. resolution, which essentially

directs unions to take whatever action is deemed appropriate, reflected valuable knowledge gained from last year's unsuccessful \$26 campaign.

Mr Knox said unions would report back to the F.O.L. and the campaign would be reviewed daily.

"Unions must put into effect a more determined struggle than was the case in the \$26 campaign," he said.

He said the F.O.L. was still prepared to participate in long-term wage-fixing talks. But the Government had not approached it to resume the talks, which stalled earlier this year.

"We have left the door wide open for the continuation of those talks if the employers and the Government want to approach us," he said.

Asked if he was concerned by a prediction from the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, that a new wage-fixing system would be legislated for later this year if agreement could not

be reached between the parties, Mr Knox said: "We have had no word on legislation."

Mr Knox said the F.O.L. executive believed all possible steps had to be taken to strengthen the co-operation of the labour movement as a whole.

"The job, union, or industry action that needs to be taken must have as its focal point the maximum pressure of the F.O.L.-Combined State Unions policy and the strengthening of the electoral defeat of the present Government," Mr Knox said.

The Employers' Federation's director of advocacy, Mr Max Bradford, described the proposed campaign as "a not unexpected response at all."

"We cannot see what good this new traditional response will achieve."

Mr Bradford said the F.O.L. would have been better served by remaining in the long-term reform committee talks and contributing to an agreement on wage reform.



IMF TO PHILIP 'AUSTERITY MEASURES' FOR 2 MONTHS

REUTERS Manila, SCRIBES PAF in English 4 Apr 84 p 1

(Text) The International Monetary Fund will act on the Philippine Government's request for a \$400-million standby credit facility only at least two months after government starts implementing the so-called austerity measures the IMF has recommended.

This was disclosed recently by sources in touch with the 12-member advisory committee which had been briefed in early March regarding the IMF's position on the government's request for the 18-month standby credit facility.

The foreign bankers claimed that the IMF wants to see first within a period of two months whether government is determined to pursue the austerity measures, which reportedly include steps to pull down the liquidity level of the banking system and to devalue the peso further.

While preconditions are not unusual for the IMF's so-called high-conditionality standby credit arrangements—the June 23 devaluation of the peso, for example, was a precondition for the start of negotiations for the new standby facility—what is rather abnormal is the two-month "testing period" the IMF has imposed. The testing period meant that despite government's promise that it will pursue an austere program, the IMF first wants to see concrete results of the austerity measures within two months.

#### Credibility

The sources claimed that the IMF has imposed this precondition because of the serious loss in government's credibility that resulted from the IMF's withdrawal of the endorsement in the CR's [Central Bank] International reserves report. Sources in government insisted that, as had been announced by government officials in mid-December last year, the IMF management had approved the terms of intent submitted by Prime Minister Vicer Vicksa then.

Without the IMF approval, the 12-bank advisory committee has been unable to complete a restructuring program for the country and almost 500 out of 600 of the restructuring program is suspended and half of the 600 companies participating in the first week of January. In February, IMF will be in Manila.

the advisory committee its findings on the overstatement just when the advisory committee was putting the finishing touches on the restructuring program, the sources claimed.

BUSINESS DAY learned that government had told the IMF and the advisory committee that the drop in international reserves since August 21 had been due to capital flight and preterminations of existing short-term credit lines. The IMF, however had discovered that a major portion of the drop in reserves had been due to adjustments made by the CB to correct the overstated figures just before it declared the 90-day moratorium.

Monetary officials in several statements have announced that government would have to impose a very tight austerity program this year so the country could weather the debt crisis. CB governor Jose B. [name indistinct] would involve measures to raise government revenues, a flexible exchange rate, and a monetary policy even tighter than last year's (see BUSINESS DAY yesterday).

However, no concrete measures so far have been undertaken either by the CB or the Finance Ministry to implement these measures. To lower liquidity, the CB has relied solely on its open market operations, in sharp contrast to the hefty five-percentage point increase in reserve requirements imposed last year to check liquidity. As a result, the banking system, in general, has become very liquid in the last several weeks, as reflected in the sharp downturn in interbank rates. Last Thursday, the interbank rate dropped to 4 percent with lenders outnumbering borrowers.

No measures so far have also been implemented to put government within reach of its budget deficits target this year of only p6.5 billion, or 1.5 percent of the estimated gross national product for the year.

CSU: 4200/672

FIRST LADY ADDRESSES LAGUNA FISHERMEN ON KBL PROGRAMS

HK120209 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Ceremony held at Maharlika Hall, Malacanang Palace, Manila, to mark grant of permits to operate fishpens in Laguna de Bay to 700 small fishermen members of 38 associations in towns around the lake--live]

[Excerpts]

[Mrs Marcos--in Tagalog] I am presenting our party candidates to you, they are the ones who will be of help to you, especially to those who are needy, indigent and miserable. We have many people in need, therefore you must support the candidates for the May 14 election who can help you and our country the most. This is the reason I am campaigning for them. [words indistinct] As the president said yesterday, there is no freedom in politics where there is no freedom of livelihood. Therefore, if we wish to have true freedom, we must strive to improve our livelihood, and this is why I am asking you to support the party which can help you, especially those of you badly in need of help. [applause]

We have many programs here in Metro Manila. We have programs for [words indistinct]. We have programs for farmers in the form of land reform. We have programs for fishermen. We have programs for all the various sectors, especially for the small industries. As you know, these are dangerous days not just for our country but, for the rest of the world. This is because the economies of countries around the world today are very weak. We also face danger because our fellow Filipinos are not just speaking badly of us here in this country but they are badmouthing us abroad as well, especially in America. This is why I am asking you to follow our national program, a true program for our own progress and development. You will find this in the program of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] because our wish is to continue to build beautiful future for our people. Therefore, please support our candidates so that our country will have a good future.

I am very happy to see that the fishermen here in Laguna de Bay will have a bright future. You will see that this is just a beginning. You know that we have only recently started this program for Laguna, but you will be able to see that so long as President Marcos is here, so long as the first lady is here as well as the KBL, there are no others who will serve you and love you, the fishermen, the farmers, the needy here in our country more. [applause]

Thank you very much, and as I have said, in this election there are many who are shouting to destroy us, many who will ask for your assistance, but the first ones you should assist are yourselves, especially those who are truly in need. Thank you very much. [applause, man's voice shouts in Tagalog, "hurry for our first lady," further applause]

[Unidentified official--in English] We, the representatives of thousands of fishermen here in Laguna, give our humble thanks to the president and first lady for their support and assistance. To Mrs Marcos, our esteemed first lady, and to the president, we extend our heartfelt thanks. We are grateful that our deepest desires have been fulfilled. All the fishermen here in Laguna are united in our goal to improve our livelihood. We can only offer you our support in your aims [words indistinct]. Those of us small fishermen who live around Laguna Lake and in the areas of Rizal, Laguna and [word indistinct] have had many problems, and we nearly lost hope, but our government extended aid to those of us in need in the form of the Laguna Lake Development Authority and the [words indistinct] development corporation. All the different programs that have been sponsored on our behalf have been of great help to us, thanks to our beloved president and first lady. On behalf of my colleagues, I wish to thank you all very much.

CSO: 4200/672

PAPER ATTACKS 'HERDING' OF ILLITERATE 'NATIVES' TO VOTE

HK160506 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "On Angry But Helpless Natives"]

[Text] Disturbing reports from Davao del Norte during the week are replete with the equally disturbing method contrived by some politicians and which involves the "herding" of no-read-no-write natives for the purpose of registering them for the May 14 elections.

The means employed by such politicians can only be described in the most despicable terms, and no one with a right sense of values should do it to ignorant voters, particularly to the perennially discredited natives almost all of whom are taken for granted or even ignored long before any election, then suddenly achieve political importance every time they are needed to support candidates.

Today, thousands of natives are in a quandary on whether the election commission is actually enforcing the laws which protects the rights of native voters. As it is, the COMELEC [Commission on Elections] and the politicians seem to be collaborating with each other in hoodwinking the natives.

Either the COMELEC asserts its right to enforce election laws, or the politicians face the notorious image of political dictators who will stop at nothing short of victory at the polls, irrespective of the means employed.

It is to the credit of the bishop of Davao del Norte that the nefarious activity has been exposed publicly. Apparently, the practice of registering ignorant natives by people who are not related to them at all is aimed at "managing" the elections in favor of some candidates.

The May 14 elections are too sacred as to be destroyed by political hooliganism through exploitation of ignorant voters most of whom are angry at their ignorance but utterly helpless at the moment to correct that helplessness.

CSO: 4200/672

## LIQUIDATION THREATS AGAINST VOTERS REPORTED

### Mindanao Provinces Threatened

HK090247 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Apr 84 p 28

[Report: "Three Provinces Threatened"]

[Text] Zamboanga City--Town and barangay officials as well as residents in the tri-boundary areas of Misamis Occidental and the two Zamboanga provinces are continuously being threatened with liquidation by the New People's Army and Moro National Liberation Front if they persist in not joining the NPA-MNLF movement to boycott the coming May 14 Batasan elections.

Major General Delfin C. Castro, commanding general of the Southern Command (Southcom), made this disclosure in a briefing he gave yesterday to Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, chief of Constabulary [PC] and of the Integrated National Police [INP].

Ramos flew in here to wind up the second round, countrywide, inspection of field troops checking on their peace-keeping preparations for the coming May 14 Batasan elections.

Castro's briefing was held at the Southcom headquarters in Fort Calarian. This was followed by another briefing in Camp Cawa-Cawa by Brig. Gen. Alfredo Alfabeto, Region IX commander; and the commander of PC/INP region X.

Castro said the NPA/MNLF liquidation threats intensified and those for immediate liquidation increased after the NPA/MNLF "hit men" discovered that local leaders and residents belonging to either the political party in power or the political opposition had cast their lot with the government's decision to hold the elections.

Their arguments in ignoring to join the boycott movement, according to Castro was their desire to participate in this democratic process, by exercising their rights of suffrage, and in selecting the candidate or person of their choice to sit in the regular Batasan.

'Hit List' for Camarines Sur

HK161224 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] has confirmed that it has a list of the New People's Army's [NPA] targets for assassination. Camarines Sur PC provincial Commander Colonel Jap [as heard] Mayo Jr. says documents confiscated from the NPA indicate that the last targets for assassination will be the top officials of (Agay) and Goa, Camarines Sur. According to Mayo, 31 local officials have already been killed during the period from March 12 to April 12.

The NPA's so-called liquidation record for Camarines Sur assigns one murder per day. Mayo said he believes the killing of barangay and municipal officials will increase before the end of the registration drive in the area. The upsurge in political assassinations in Camarines Sur is attributed to local officials' noncompliance to the NPA's dictum that the registration be boycotted.

CSO: 4200/672



MANILA PAPER VIEWS SITUATION IN DAVAO CITY

HK131512 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 13 Apr 84 p 2

["Feature" article: "Not All Is Safe in Davao"]

[Text] Mario Dimano (not his real name), a 28-year-old jeepney driver plying the Buhangin-Bankerohan route in this city, had just barely stepped on the brakes to unload a passenger when three armed young men boarded his vehicle and politely but firmly demanded passage to some point farther away.

His unexpected passengers paid him peso 50 when he brought them some three kilometers away and introduced themselves thus. "Have no fear, we are from the New People's Army (NPA)."

Later, passing the same spot where they boarded his jeepney, Dimano pieces the facts together. The armed men have just gunned down a Davao City policeman [in] daylight, taking away with them his sidearm. The gunmen were believed to be members of the Sparrow Unit, the liquidation arm of the NPC.

To a segment of Tagalog migrants who make up a sizeable portion of Davao City's one million inhabitants, the incident, has become a fact of life. It is an incident portraying the "silent war" being waged by two sides: the government forces versus the NPA, the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

There are no open street fighting or anything of the type that suggests a Saigon-like situation before its fall to the Viet Cong. However, the makings of a volatile situation are there: police assassinations, troops on regular patrol, widespread protest and an unusually high rate of slain civilians that make Davao's funeral parlors probably one of the busiest in the trade. "More people are dying now than during the Japanese occupation," said former Davao Mayor Luis Santos.

To the outsider, the display of heavy military hardware like armored cars and tanks along the main streets gives the impression of a city on war footing. It appears as if any moment now, the enemy will appear from nowhere and the battle will be joined for days to come.

Policemen are rarely seen alone; they move in three's, no longer content to carry handguns but high-powered weapons. Nor do they direct traffic now. That has been taken over by civilian volunteers. Meanwhile, recruitment of the para-military Civilian Home Defense Forces has intensified.

Within one year alone, some 30 Davao City policemen were killed reportedly by NPA. This is not to mention the hundreds of regular troops, para-military elements and intelligence operatives who were slain by the NPA in the city and environs.

NPA operatives have also shown capability for small operations at the very heart of the city. One recent example occurred last January when about 20 well armed NPA "guerrillas" ambushed and killed a three-man-group called the "Red Devils." Davao human rights groups have denounced the "Red Devils," as a death squad responsible for number of killings involving civilians.

The effect on lawmen and their families following the rash of killings of policemen could be total. Some resigned from the service, others filed leaves of absence, while some sought transfer elsewhere.

The military attributes the seemingly growing NPA influence in Davao to the mixed character of the population. From Luzon mainland came the Ilocanos, Tagalogs and the Bicolanos. From the Visayas came the Cebuanos, Ilongos, and Warays. They all mixed with the various Muslim groups and the indigenous Bagobo and Manobo tribal populations and together they are known as Dabawenyos.

No one really knows for sure the extent of the NPA's foothold in the city. Both sides seem content to fight their open skirmishes in the outlying areas. But almost every barangay in the city has had its share of slaying victims.

Complaining to Mayor Elias Lopez, several barangay heads disclosed that some of their residents have been picked up by men in uniform only to disappear. Police Chief Geronimo Valderrama, who was summoned by Mayor Lopez, blamed the disappearance to some military units which do not coordinate with his office.

On the other hand, monitoring agencies officially confirm 20 disappearances and 13 summary executive or "salvaging" cases in Davao for the first nine months of 1983. This is aside from the 135 arrests made by government forces.

On the surface, everything appears normal. Business is as usual. Private and government offices function as they normally did in the past. Schools and universities remain open and services at Christian churches and Muslim mosques are well attended.

Local print and broadcast journalists profess to practice press freedom not found anywhere else. "I challenge anyone who says there is no press freedom here," says City Press Secretary Angelo Abarico who also edits the MINDANAO MAIL, one of 13 publications that match an equal number of radio and TV stations.

But beneath this seemingly calm exterior is a volatile socioeconomic situation that is bound to erupt any moment. What could bring the situation to a boil, according to observers, is a combination of the factors: mass lay-off of workers, a predominantly squatter population that hopes for permanent homes and permanent jobs, a high dropout rate in schools and universities, increasing militarization of the countryside and a local economy that has yet to recover fully from the effects of an eight-month drought and widespread arson (a total fires) last year. [as printed]

Concerned citizens involved in human rights cases do not see an improvement in the situation. For instance, lawyers Cesar Europa and Abelardo Aportadera worry over what they describe as the "high rate of killings too numerous to be simply ignored." They claim that persons traced to the custody of the military sometimes end up in common graves.

The two lawyers cite the case of three youths from Davao City who were arrested in Digos town in Davao del Sur only to die "in an encounter." The defense Ministry has sent a team of investigators to Davao in response to a clamor for a thorough probe of the Digos killings. The investigation is still going on.

Lawyers Aportadera and Europa also claim that the current local unrest is largely due to a deteriorating economic situation. Thousands of workers have been laid off in this southern industrial hub where about 30 multinational companies used to operate.

Mr Europa, local chapter president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP), fears the situation may go from bad to worse. He says that he does not see an end to the killings that have become synonymous with the place.

In a report to Philippine Constabulary chief, Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue said that the number of NPA-influenced barangays in [words indistinct] a 3.74 per cent decrease in Davao del Sur, 48.31 per cent in Davao Oriental and a 0.50 per cent in South Cotabato.

However, "the NPA influence in barangays in Davao del Norte and Surigao Provinces has stayed on the same level," he told General Ramos. The Constabulary chief toured Southern Philippines in November and also reported an improved peace and order situation there.

Meanwhile, Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, newly-installed Army regional unified command chief, is blunt on the situation. "The Communist Party of the Philippines," he told the Rotary Club of Davao, "is apparently winning the propaganda war in the Davao region." He said the leftist "seem to be succeeding in discrediting and weakening the Armed Forces of the Philippines by alienating the public from the military through the continuous exposure of the mistakes of some segments of the military establishment."

Urging the citizenry "to wake up before it is too late," General Echeverria said he was shocked to learn that local citizens have a negative attitude toward the military. "The public seems to immediately believe and even enjoy stories that discredit the military," he told the Rotarians.

"There are so many who will immediately denounce violations of human rights but when we have our policemen or soldiers or government men killed or executed, we do not hear a similar outcry," he complained. After his speech, Echeverria sang Ang Bayan Ko, a nationalist song which has been adopted by the anti-Marcos groups in the country.

CSO: 4200/672

VICE MAYOR'S DEATH MAY BE PRELUDE TO BLOODSHED

HK131500 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 13 Apr 84 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "Vice Mayor's Slay a Prelude to Bloodshed?"]

[Text] The gunshot that killed woman Vice Mayor Rosita Villafuerte of Sipocot, Camarines Sur, is going to reverberate throughout the Bicol region. The aftershock might even jolt Metro Manila and urban centers, bringing the country closer to the dreaded confrontation among power blocs.

The vice mayor, a sister-in-law of Opposition bet Luis Villafuerte, had been actively engaged in the Opposition campaign. That she was shot at a UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] rally heightens the suspicion of political foul play. Vice Mayor Villafuerte's killing can, therefore, be a highly emotional issue that can bring victory to the Opposition in many areas.

But what's really disturbing about the vice mayor's killing is that it may just be a prelude to election bloodshed in many parts of the country. If blood spills all over and the government appears helpless in preventing further violence, the country's political instability will turn from bad to worse.

The government must show its sincerity in going after the killers of Vice Mayor Villafuerte. To tag the slaying a handiwork of the New People's Army before any serious investigation has taken place would be an insult to the Filipino people. Only a speedy and credible solution to the murder case can sustain the people's flickering trust in the government.

CSO: 4200/672

EIGHT PEOPLE ROUNDED AND MURDERED NEAR CLARK AIR BASE

OW080443 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 JMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, 8 Apr (AFP)—Eight people have been found riddled with Armalite rifle fire along the perimeter fence of the huge U.S. Clark Air Force Base, home of the 13th Air Force, 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of here, the DAILY BULLETIN said today.

Philippine Constabulary (national militia) investigators said that the victims--suspected members of a gang of thieves specializing in stealing from the base--were killed in a fight with Filipino military guards of Clark around midnight Friday.

The daily reported that the constabulary arrested seven suspected members of the gang last February 18. Two of those arrested at the time were among the eight dead, identified by their families it added.

The families of the victims told the daily that they did not believe there was a fight but that the victims were "salvaged or summarily executed. They told the daily that witnesses saw men in soldiers' uniform dump the bodies from a brown van about midnight.

Meanwhile, two workers were killed and 19 people wounded when police fired at a picket line in front of a strike-bound company in suburban Valenzuela on Friday the daily TEMPO said today.

Those killed were hit by bullets in the head and stomach and were dead on reaching hospital, it added.

The workers, suspecting police were escorting scabs, blocked the way and were fired upon, the daily said. Fifteen of the wounded were hit by bullets, while stones hurled by the unarmed laborers injured four policemen.

CSO: 4200/672



## BRIEFS

**ENERGY-INDUSTRY COORDINATION GROUP**--The cabinet yesterday [10 April] formed a working group charged with the task of closely coordinating energy development and industrial planning. The working group will be made up of senior officials of the NEDA [National Economic Development Authority], the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the National Power Corporation. It will integrate the energy program with the industrialization program to fully serve the requirements of industries and maximize benefits derived from power expansion and energy development. The cabinet took up the country's energy program as part of its continuing review of the 5-year development program. During the cabinet meeting yesterday, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco also said the country is going to be 50 percent self-sufficient in energy by next year. He based his optimism on the progress being made in all major energy development programs of the government in all regions of the country, and these include the Bataan nuclear plant and the Mindanao grid, which are nearing completion. It was noted in the cabinet meeting that in 1973 the Philippines was 95 percent dependent on imported oil for energy. [Text] [HK110814 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Apr 84]

**REBEL SETBACKS**--The Defense Ministry in a report to the president cited major setbacks suffered by the communists and MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] since 1972. The MOND [Ministry of National Defense] report pointed out since the government stepped up counterinsurgency operations in 1972, the communist party and its military arm, the New People's Army [NPA], and the MNLF have met a series of major defeats, and its number of armed regulars has declined substantially to not more than 2,000 at present of the New People's Army. The Defense Ministry report debunked the claim of opposition and UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] official, former Senator Salvador Laurel, that the administration is responsible for the spread of what he claimed as rebellion. The Defense Ministry report pointed out in 1983 alone, 19 communist party and NPA officers, including Central Committee members, were either captured or killed in action. Eighteen MNLF commanders also surrendered last year. [Text] [OW081341 Quezon City RPN Television Networks in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 84]

**'CRITICAL' VOTING CENTERS**--Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr. said the poll body may order the transfer of voting centers from critical areas to ensure the safety of voters. One hundred and eighty-eight towns and cities in the country have been tagged by the constabulary as



potential trouble spots. Santiago said the voting centers will be moved to safer places if the situation deteriorates in the critical areas as election day nears. The Comelec chairman said the election code allows the transfer of voting centers under such circumstances. [Text] [HK160811 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Apr 84]

**LAUREL CRITICIZES BENEDICTO**--Former Sen Salvador (Doy) H. Laurel, president of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], charged yesterday that "instead of saving the republic, President Marcos has wrecked it." Laurel made the charge at a rally proclaiming the UNIDO's candidates in Iloilo as he called "a lie, a brazen lie," the claim made earlier in the day by Ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto, KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] chairman in Western Visayas, that the UNIDO has no platform. "The basic platform of the UNIDO," Laurel said, "is to dismantle this dictatorship responsible for the death of Ninoy Aquino. This we pledge. This we shall do." Proclaimed by Laurel as UNIDO candidates in Iloilo were Assemblyman Fermin Caram Jr., former Constitutional Convention Delegate Licurgo Tirador, Domingo Trompeta Jr., Arthur Defensor and Mario (Toti) Salcedo. Laurel also attacked Benedicto and the Nasutra for monopolizing the sugar industry and causing "grave problems" that have "seriously injured" the sugar industry. He reiterated the challenge he made earlier for Ms. Hortesia L. Starke, the UNIDO candidate in Negros Occidental, to debate on nationwide radio and TV the "sugar mess" with Benedicto, if he wished, or with any of the KBL candidates in Negros. Benedicto may have appointed. [Excerpt] [HK161414 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Apr 84 pp 1, 6]

**ADB LOAN**--The Asian Development Bank's [ADB] loan of 130 million was signed this morning at the ADB building in Roxas Boulevard. Prime Minister Cesar Virata and ADB President Masao Fujioka signed the loan which will finance the fertilizer and pesticide needs of the Filipino farmers. The amount is the first of its kind granted by the ADB to the Philippines and this is expected to stabilize prices of fertilizers and pesticides. [Text] [OW310413 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84 OW]

**NONEXEMPT IMPORT DUTIES UP**--President Marcos ordered yesterday [11 April] an increase from 5 to 8 percent in additional duty on all nonexempt importations. The move, made through Executive Order Number 946, is aimed at reducing the country's imports to the minimum. The president said the additional import duty will be on top of other duties, taxes, and other charges on all importations. In issuing the order, the president said the prevailing economic situation has made it necessary to further curtail importations. The order raises the 5 percent ad valorem duty on all nonexempt importations to a duty of 8 percent ad valorem. [Text] [HK120700 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Apr 84]

**IMF CREDIT AFTER ELECTION**--The IMF will approve the Philippine request for more than \$600 million as standby credit by the end of May. This was revealed by (Masao Fujioka), president of the Asian Development Bank. He said that he was told by Prime Minister Cesar Virata that the credit will be granted after the May 14 election. (Fujioka) also said that this will enable commercial banks to reschedule a part of the \$24 billion foreign debt. [Text] [HK041107 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Apr 84]

JAPAN CONTINUES AID--The Japanese Government is ignoring the opposition's charge that democracy will not be restored in the Philippines. In view of this, Japan has announced that it will continue to send aid to the Philippine Government. According to a report from Tokyo, this move shows that Japan has faith in our country's political system. This also reveals a refusal to listen to the pleas of certain opposition leaders asking Japan to stop all aid to the Philippines. [Text] [HK180616 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Apr 84]

CSO: 4200/672

PATROL BOAT DESIGN -- PROVED

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 6 Apr 84 p 8

[Text]

Cabinet have approved the design of a long range patrol boat, to be provided to Solomon Islands by Australia, under its Defence Co-operation Programme.

The design submitted to Australia by the Solomon Islands government, have some modifications

made on it by Australia, according to a spokesman for the Cabinet.

A tender is to be put out soon in Australia for ship building firms, apply for the construction of the patrol boat.

The new patrol boat

will be 40 metres long, bigger than the Tulagi and can patrol a sea area of not less than 4,000 nautical miles at one time.

It was expected that the new boat could be delivered next year.

Australia has committed aid under its Defence Co-operation Programme, to supply patrol boats to countries in the South Pacific region.

The spokesman for the Cabinet said there is a need for more than one patrol boat, because of foreign boats illegally fishing in Solomon Island waters.

He explained that beside patrolling the country's waters, they would be used in disaster relief, medical work, and police emergencies.

The initial discussion for the second patrol boat took place in 1981, but drawing up of an appropriate design has delayed construction of the project.

CSO: 4200/696

## THAILAND

### POLITICAL PRISONERS, DISAPPEARANCE CASES DISCUSSED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 12 Mar 84 p 5

[Article: "Political Prisoners In Thailand, 1984"]

[Text] Politics refers to: (1) Matters concerning the state or nation. For example, political science includes courses on the state, the arrangement of the elements of the state and the activities of the state. (2) National administration, particularly policies in administering the country. For example, international politics includes implementing a foreign policy. (3) Activities to administer or supervise national administration. For example, political positions include positions to facilitate (cabinet) or supervise (House of Representatives) national administration (pp 135-136, Dictionary, Royal Institute edition, 1950).

Actions considered to be political violations include engaging in illegal activities against the state, that is, violations of the Criminal Code, Section 2, Title 1, or violations concerning national security. The four pertinent categories are:

Category 1: Illegal actions against the king, queen, crown prince or royal representative. From Article 107 to Article 112.

Category 2: Actions harmful to the security of the state inside the country. From Article 113 to Article 118.

Category 3: Actions harmful to the security of the state outside the country. From Article 119 to Article 129.

Category 4: Actions harmful to friendly international relations. From Article 130 to Article 134.

Actions in violation of the Anti-Communist Act and other actions harmful to the security of the country, the arrangement of state elements, the activities of the state or national administration or to facilitating or supervising national administration are considered to be political crimes. Those arrested on such charges are considered to be people who have committed a political crime. Those found guilty by the courts are considered to be political prisoners.

In every period in Thailand's history, political crimes have been committed. People have been arrested for such crimes and sent to prison or executed.

After the change in administration, the largest suppression of political prisoners was the execution of 11 rebels in 1938.

After the coup d'etat carried out by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, several hundred people were arrested on political charges and five were summarily executed. These five were Mr Suphachai Sisate, Mr Khrong Chandawong, Mr Thongphan Sutthimat, Mr Sila Wongsin and Mr Ruam Wongphan.

During the coup d'etat carried out by the National Administrative Reform Committee, 3,154 people were arrested for political crimes. But later on, charges were filed against only 19 people, including Mr Sutham Saengprathum and his group.

One political prisoner who was executed was Mr Chalad Hiranyachitti.

After the 1 April rebellion, many military officers were arrested. But they were later pardoned and released.

During the period when General Kriangsak Chamanan was prime minister, amnesty was granted to those who had broken the law at Thammasat University during the period 4-6 October 1976. Because of this amnesty, many of those who had fled returned. The government of General Prem Tinsulanon implemented Policy 66/1980, which has greatly reduced the number of political arrests.

The Anti-Communist Act has given the authorities the power to file charges against suspects as they see fit. Such suspects are sent for training to teach them to understand the democratic system with the king at the head. This is referred to as sending people to the "Karunayathep Camp" for training. Such people are not considered to be political prisoners.

Similarly, if a person is arrested for a political violation but political charges are not filed and he is instead charged with being guilty of an ordinary criminal offense or of having violated the Weapons Act, he is not considered to be a political prisoner. He has avoided the stigma of such a charge.

#### A. Political prisoners from the south:

Thai citizens living in the four southern provinces--Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Satun--[most of] whom are Muslims who are viewed as favoring separating the four southern provinces from Thailand and joining Malaysia or establishing an independent state, have been charged with starting movements to liberate [the south] and cause disorder in the country. Two of these movements are the B.R.N. and PULO movements.

At present, 19 people are serving prison sentences ranging from 25 years to life at the Bang Khwang Central Prison in Nonthaburi Province on charges of being rebels who set off explosive devices and committed acts harmful to the state.

1. Those who have been sentenced and who are now serving their sentences at the Bang Khwang Prison include:

1.1 Mr Mapiya Hawo was found guilty of committing an act harmful to the security of the state within the country. The incident took place in Yala Province in 1977. He was sentenced to 68 years in prison by the Bangkok Military Court.

1.2. Mr Mae Pachu was found guilty of setting off an explosive device in a residential area. This took place in Yala Province in 1977. The Bangkok Military Court sentenced him to 64 years in prison.

1.3. Mr Abdulrama Harong was found guilty of setting off an explosive device in a residential area. This took place in Yala Province in 1977. The Bangkok Military Court sentenced him to 54 years in prison.

1.4. Mr Doha Samae was found guilty of setting off an explosive device in a residential area. This took place in Yala Province in 1977. The Bangkok Military Court sentenced him to 53 years in prison.

1.5. Mr Roning Sa-1 was found guilty of setting off an explosive device in a residential area. This took place in Yala Province in 1977. The Bangkok Military Court sentenced him to 35 years in prison.

1.6. Mr Choko Chowae was found guilty of committing an act harmful to the security of the state within the country. This took place in Sungai Kolok District in 1978. The military court in Narathiwat Province sentenced him to 64 years in prison.

1.7. Mr Dolo Tolu was found guilty of having violated the Weapons Act and of having destroyed property. This took place in Yala and Narathiwat provinces in 1978. The Yala and Narathiwat provincial courts sentenced him to 52 years in prison.

1.8. Mr Ya Suni was found guilty of having violated the Weapons Act and of having set off explosive devices. This took place in Yala Province and in Hat Yai District in 1980. The military courts in Yala and Songkhla provinces sentenced him to 216 years in prison and to death.

1.9. Mr Marochon Baraha violated the Weapons Act and set off explosive devices. This happened in Yala Province and in Hat Yai District in 1980. The military courts in Yala and Songkhla provinces sentenced him to 216 years in prison and to death.

1.10. Mr Dolo Chaing violated the Weapons Act and set off explosive devices. This took place in Yala Province and in Hat Yai District. The

military courts in Yala and Songkhla provinces sentenced him to 162 years in prison and to death.

1.11. Mr Mo Naming violated the Weapons Act and set off explosive devices. This took place in Yala Province in 1980. The military court in Yala Province sentenced him to 324 years in prison.

1.12. Mr Rohin Hanu violated the Weapons Act and set off explosive devices. This took place in Narathiwat Province in 1981. The military court in Narathiwat Province sentenced him to 68 years in prison.

1.13. Mr Abdulrama Lahana violated the Weapons Act and set off explosive devices. This took place in Narathiwat Province in 1981. The military court in Narathiwat Province sentenced him to 23 years in prison.

1.14. Mr Dola Chaning attacked officials and destroyed property. This took place in Yala Province in 1982. The military court in Yala Province sentenced him to life in prison.

1.15. Mr Adul, or Abdulla, Manitphan was found guilty of having committed acts harmful to the security of the state within the country (a separatist act). This took place in Pattani Province during the period January 1970 to August 1978. The military court in Pattani Province sentenced him to 25 years in prison.

1.16. Mr Khoder Dara-o was found guilty of having committed acts harmful to the security of the state within the country (a separatist act). This took place in Pattani Province during the period January 1970 to August 1978. The military court in Pattani Province sentenced him to 25 years in prison. He was tried along with Mr Adul Manitphan.

1.17. Mr Chouseng Muna was a student at Ramkhamhaeng university. He was found guilty of violating the Weapons Act, setting off explosive devices and destroying property. This took place in Yala Province in April 1982. The military court in Yala Province sentenced him to 58 years 8 months in prison (another person tried along with him was freed).

Note: Concerning prisoners 8-10, they were tried on two separate charges in two separate courts. On the first charge, they were sentenced to life in prison. On the second charge, they were sentenced to death.

2. The six political suspects from the south who are presently being tried by the Bangkok Military Court (criminal court) are:

1. Mr Samak, or Awae, Maseng.
2. Mr Chowae Useng Hayichawae.
3. Mr Royali Sama.



4. Mr Baraheng Dura-a.

5. Mr Chokade Chomae

6. Mr Asae Bungasau

These six people were third and fourth-year students in the faculties of law and political science at Ramkhamhaeng University. They were arrested on March 1982 along with eight other neighbors and students from the southern area, a total of 14 people were arrested. They were charged with belonging to a secret gang, being separatist rebels, setting off explosive devices and disturbing the peace. Evidence is now being gathered in the case. At present, all six defendants are under detention at the temporary prison at the Bang Khen Police Academy.

#### B. Communists

A case involving actions harmful to the security of the state and actions in violation of the Anti-Communist Act that has been tried by the court is the case involving:

Mr Damrongsak Kritpanan, a former teacher at a Chinese school. He was arrested in Udorn Thani Province. Charges were filed against him in the Bangkok Military Court, and the court sentenced him to 16 years in prison. He is now serving his sentence at the Khlong Prem Central Prison in Lat Yao.

Communist cases now being tried by military courts:

1. Mr Adul Bunruong, a former student at the Chiang Mai Technical School. He has been charged with (1) killing an official and (2) engaging in communist activities.

2. Case No 1 involving Mrs Wimon Phienthamdi.

2. Case No 2 involving Mr Chanchai Chansaichonlanathi.

Both of these people were arrested in Bangkok Metropolitan on 10 January 1981. They were charged with violating the Anti-Communist Act, engaging in acts of rebellion and having explosives in their possession. Their cases are now being tried by the Bangkok Military Court. Mrs Wimon is being held at the Women's Prison in Lat Yao while Mr Chanchai is being held at the temporary prison set up at the Bang Khen Police Academy.

4. Case No 1 involving Mr Damri Ruongsutham.

5. Case No 2 involving Mr Prakop Thongthung.

Both of these men were arrested in Surat Thani Province on 18 April 1981. Their cases were sent to the Bangkok Military Court. They have

been charged with violating the Anti-Communist Act, formenting domestic rebellion and forging official documents. They were charged in 1982. Both are being held at the temporary prison set up at the Bang Khen Police Academy.

6. Case No 1 involving Mr Surachai Saedan.

7. Case no 2 involving Mr Mila Sakhon.

8. Case No 3 involving Mr Prawit Paencharoen.

All three of these people were arrested in Surat Thani City on 19 June 1981. They had come on the invitation of Mr Sanong Rotphothong, the provincial governor, in order to discuss matters and negotiate an end to the fighting. After the negotiating sessions held in the afternoon and evening, they spent the night in a hotel in the city as ordered by the provincial governor. The next morning, they were to hold another round of negotiations, but they were arrested and sent to Bangkok. Later, charges were filed with the Bangkok Military Court. They were charged with engaging in communist activities, stealing property and killing officials.

At present, all three are being held in solitary confinement at the Bang Khanang Central Prison.

#### C. Cases involving lese majesty

1. Mr Rat, or Ratna, Uttaphan was arrested and charged with committing lese majesty. He sent a letter to the king asking the king to abdicate the throne and become the head of the government in order to solve the country's problems. He felt that only the king could solve the problems. He confessed that he had actually done this. The court sentenced him to 8 years in prison but reduced the sentence to 6 years. At present, he is serving his sentence at the Muk Da Han provincial prison. As for Mr Praphon Saetan, who was arrested along with him, the Bangkok Military Court (criminal court) dismissed the charge and ordered him released.

2. Police Major Anan Senakhan was arrested for making public statements about the queen and crown prince. Because he made separate statements on two different days, he was charged on two counts. Police Major Anan has admitted that he made the statements. But he claims that the statements were made out of loyalty to the monarchy. He said that he does not want anyone to use the monarchy to gain power. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison on each count. At present, he is serving his sentence at the Khlong Prem Central Prison in Lat Yao.

3. Mr Thawan, or Sawan, Saengkanchananon.

4. Mr Phongthep Manuphiphatphong.

5. Mr Saman, or Phithak, Khongsuphon.

These three men were arrested on 20 June and on 7 and 8 July respectively. They were charged with conspiring to commit lese majesty by printing a book critical of the king, queen and crown prince. The name of this book was "The Nine Kings of the Chakri Dynasty," or "Yellow Book" as it is called.

All three were tried by the Bangkok Military Court. Mr Thawan and Mr Phongthep confessed. The Bangkok Military Court sentenced each of them to 4 years in prison. Mr Saman denied the charges. But the court found him guilty and sentenced him to 8 years in prison. Mr Thawan is serving his sentence at the Khlong Prem Central Prison. Mr Phongthep is serving his sentence at the temporary prison at the Bang Khen Police Academy. Mr Saman is being held at the Bangkok Metropolitan Prison.

6. Mr Kan Kitkraiwan, a student at Ramkhamhaeng University, was arrested on 10 April 1983 on charges of selling tapes made by Police Major Anan Senakhan. The tapes contained lese majesty material. He was tried by the military court, and on 14 November 1983, the military court sentenced him to 3 years in prison. This was then reduced to 2 years in prison. He is now serving his sentence at the Khlong Prem Central Prison.

#### D. Not tried on political charges but on ordinary [criminal] charges:

Mr Prasitthi Wangat and seven others were arrested at the Chatuchak Park on 22 October 1979. Later on, one of his accomplices jumped from the lavatory and was killed. Mr Prasitthi and his accomplices were held at the temporary prison set up at the Bang Khen Police Academy. Then on 5 October 1983, they were sent to the Phahoyothin Metropolitan Police Station. The Bang Khen police did not file communist charges against them. Instead, Mr Prasitthi was charged with possessing weapons. On 9 December 1983, the court sentenced him to prison. The time spent in prison since his arrest was not deducted from his sentence. Rather, his sentence started the day he was sent [to court] and charged with the illegal possession of weapons.

Mr Chirawat Khuonphanya, a former student and instructor in Lampang, was charged with killing an official. He was not charged with engaging in communist activities.

#### E. Northeastern rebels

On 3 February 1984, Mr Sakda Aphong, the governor of Nong Khai Province, sent a group of police officials to arrest Mr Bunlua Sathirat, age 56, Mr Somnuk Nghiensi, age 46, and Mr Sai Ratchabua, or Latbua. They were charged with committing lese majesty, deceiving the people and harming national security. Mr Bunlua claimed to be an ascetic with supernatural powers just like other in the past in the northeast.

At present, all three are being detained at the Nong Khai provincial prison.

#### F. Arrested and then disappeared

I have received appeals from the parents and relatives of people who were arrested and who then disappeared without being charged. No one knows if they are alive or dead or, [if alive], where they are being held. Such people include:

1. Mr Komon Phienthamdi.
2. Mr Phongsak Thiraphatthraphaibun.

Both these men went to Nakhon Sawan on 25 December 1980 and then disappeared. Their relatives questioned officials but the officials refused to provide any definite information.

As for Mr Komon, just after Mrs Wimon was arrested, officials played a tape made by Mr Komon urging Mrs Wimon to cooperate with the officials. But to date, the whereabouts of these two men is not known.

3. Mr Kriangdet Amonloetphiman.
4. Mr Pracha Saeli.

Both these men were arrested in Wangthong District, Phitsanulok Province, on 25 December 1981. The arrest of these two men led to the arrest of Mrs Wimon Phienthamdi and her accomplices. During the investigation, both Mr Kriangdet and Mr Pracha cooperated well with officials. They were charged with participating with Mrs Wimon in committing communist acts. When making the accusations in court against Mrs Wimon and her accomplices, the military court prosecutor charged that Mr Kriangdet and Mr Pracha had fled. One military officer who was brought in to testify as a witness for the prosecution stated that Mr Kriangdet and Mr Pracha had fled into the jungle while being taken by the officer to the scene of the incident. This took place between 1700 and 1900 hours. They were able to flee because it was dark. Also, this area was under communist influence and so he didn't dare pursue them.

5. Mr Wiraya Ratnawichan, age 21, was a first-year student at Ramkhamhaeng University. Villagers said that at approximately 1800 hours on 21 May 1981, two men came and told Mr Wiraya that the district officer of Wanon Niwat District in Sakon Nakhon Province wanted to see him. They took him away. He has never been seen since. His relatives have appealed to the prime minister and to MPs. But to date, no trace of him has been found.

11943

CSO: 4207/120

## THAILAND

### PROPOSAL TO SPLIT MILITARY RANKS, PAY GRADES

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Mar 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Aim Is to Split Military Ranks From Pay Grades; the Cabinet Has Submitted the Proposal to Parliament"]

[Text] The revision of the Military Act has passed the cabinet and the Work Coordination Committee. New pay grades will be set separate from military ranks. The non-commissioned officer grades are happy. More pay grades have been established. Top pay for a lieutenant general is 18,515 baht, the same as that for a full general. Field marshals, step 40, receive 20,000 baht.

Mr Suthat Ngoenmun, a Democrat MP from Ubon Ratchathani Province, said that on 12 March, the parliamentary Work Coordination Committee held a meeting. The meeting was chaired by Mr Buntheng Thongsawat, the deputy prime minister. Mr Suthat served as the assistant secretary at the meeting. At the meeting, the committee discussed several acts such as the Forest Preserve Act, the Environmental Protection Act, the Atomic [Energy] for Peace Act and the Military Service Act. All of these were submitted by the cabinet. They will be taken up by parliament when the general session is convened.

Mr Suthat said that an interesting act is the Military Service Act, which is a revision of the 1978 act. This act concerns all military pay grades from the non-commissioned officer grades to the level of field marshal. The reason for the revision is that the 1978 pay rates are no longer suitable since some pay grades are too low. Because of this, in some cases, qualified people cannot be promoted to a higher military rank. But according to the new draft act, it will be possible to promote the person to a higher rank before he has reached the appropriate pay grade.

Concerning the details of this act, Mr Suthat said that the Private 1 pay grade will be divided into 19 steps and that for Private 2 will be divided into 20 steps. The non-commissioned officer [1] pay grade will be divided into 125 steps and that for NCO 2 into 14 steps. The

officer 1 pay grade will be divided into 21 steps; officer 2, 13 steps; officer 3, 13 steps; officer 4, 10 steps; officer 5, 10 steps; officer 6, 9 steps; officer 7, 8 steps; officer 8, 6 steps; and officer 9, 1 step.

Here, Private 1 refers to regular soldiers and cadets. Private 2 includes privates and volunteer soldiers. NCO 1 refers to soldiers with the rank of lance corporal to sergeants. NCO 2 refers to soldiers with the rank of sergeant to master sergeant. Officer 1 refers to commissioned officers with the rank of sub-lieutenant through captain. Officer 2 refers to majors; officer 3 refers to lieutenant colonels; officer 4 refers to colonels; officer 5 refers to special colonels; officer 6 refers to major generals; officer 7 refers to lieutenant generals; officer 8 refers to generals; and officer 9 refers to field marshals.

Pay grades are as follows: Private 1, 420-1,255 baht (per month); private 2, 1,255-3,535 baht; NCO 1, 1,255-4,685 baht; NCO 2, 2,765-5,745 baht; officer 1, 2,495-7,285 baht; officer 2, 5,205-9,385 baht; officer 3, 6,935-12,535 baht; officer 4, 8,475-13,095 baht; officer 5, 10,365-15,575 baht; officer 6, 11,975-16,975 baht; officer 7, 13,695-18,515; officer 8, 14,935-18,515; and officer 9, (field marshal) 19,325 baht.

Mr Suthat said that all these draft acts, including the Military Service Act, have passed the parliamentary Work Coordination Committee. Only the Forest Preserve Act has been sent to the cabinet for review.

A news report said that this Military Service Act is a revision desired by the military. It is aimed at splitting military ranks from pay grades. Because in the past, a person had to stay at the same pay grade until he was promoted in rank. But by revising this act, salaries can rise and exceed those appropriate to the rank according to the old rates. Time in rank has been extended until all the stipulations have been met. If a person is not yet qualified to be promoted, his pay grade can still be raised.

The news report also said that this revision will greatly benefit non-commissioned officers and high-ranking officers, particularly those at the level of lieutenant general.

As for salary steps for officers for the rank of sub-lieutenant to field marshal, there are a total of 40 steps.

The report also stated that in his position as minister of defense, General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, fully supports this draft act.

11943

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### MADAME NGUYEN THI BINH DEFENDS QUASHING INTELLECTUAL DISSIDENTS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Bengt Lindstrom]

[Text] "You must understand. We have such incredible problems. In all areas. You must understand that we are forced to act as we do."

Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, legendary 57-year-old National Liberation Front leader, is back in Sweden.

This time it is for the purpose of meeting her colleague, Education Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen, Immigration Minister Anita Gradin and Labor Market Minister Anna-Greta Lejon.

Madame Binh, once described as the "flower and spark of the revolution," who was for many years a prominent figure representing the fighting people of Vietnam, is in Sweden in an effort to reignite the sympathy of the Swedish people for Vietnam once more.

She conceded in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER that this is necessary. "People outside Vietnam do not understand the problems. They are too complex."

Then she added, "But people cannot understand everything."

She herself would not understand a question as to whether Liberation Front supporters in Sweden, for example, might feel disappointed that the "broad front" that she and her South Vietnamese fellow fighters promised during the war never came about.

And she would not acknowledge an interview response she made herself a few years ago to the effect that they had deliberately deceived many Vietnamese. That they talked about pluralism and broad fronts, but knew all along that the outcome would be socialism.



## For Socialism

"The people's goal is socialism," she said. "After the liberation, the people expressed their support for socialism. The people had the right to choose. They chose socialism."

A socialist Vietnam is the only proper course. All Vietnamese people know and realize this, even if there are some who do not really understand it, in her opinion.

"It is hard to be a socialist. Those who oppose socialism also oppose the Vietnamese people," she said, in answering the question of how the big middle-class groups in Saigon had reacted to the new regime.

"It is hard to construct a society in which all citizens can live in equality. Our country was at war for more than 30 years during which no development took place. Not everyone is equal."

Her goal and that of her comrades in the leadership is a society in which everyone can live in equality, live in peace with equal opportunities to feed and take care of himself, a country with intellectual freedom, she said.

## No Imitation

"That is socialism for me. That is the way I want our country to be. Our socialism should not be imitated by others. There is no country we want to imitate. Our socialism must be based on our own experiences."

She looked a little annoyed when we asked if it is an expression of true socialism to introduce censorship, put opposition writers in jail, ban a lot of literature and burn books. Is that her idea of intellectual freedom?

"You must understand," she repeated, sighing gently, "peace and autonomy are not secure in our country. We are subject to sabotage. We cannot allow everyone to speak out."

"Those who speak against the regime are opposed to peace. We cannot permit anything to get in the way of peace."

It is China that inspires some intellectuals to speak out against Vietnamese socialism, in the view of Madame Binh.

## Sabotage

"China attempts sabotage in many ways. Chinese troupes sabotage peace by shooting innocent children and adults along the border. In April alone, over 1000 shots have been fired at Vietnamese people. The Chinese in Vietnam attempt to sabotage us economically. The Chinese in Vietnam incite the people to rebel through speeches and publications."

"We cannot allow anyone to get in the way of peace. We are against everybody and everything that does not encourage our country. That is all.

"That is the way things are today. When the time comes when we are no longer threatened externally or internally, there will be no problem. This kind of intervention will no longer be needed."

The reception committee was shuffling around impatiently outside the VIP room at Arlanda Airport and she stood up, short and slight, but strong.

"You must understand. Understand us. We have so many problems. You should just know," she said again. "You should just know."

6578

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NORTH-SOUTH MATERIAL SUPPLIES IMPROVED ; BANKING STRENGTHENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] The supply sector is making new efforts, beginning to regulate satisfactorily the flow of goods between the north and south and focusing primarily on the promotion of key objectives and projects and important products. A review of the 1983 activities reveals that the volume of dry goods flowing between the north and south doubled that for 1982. Key areas such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the Mekong and Red River delta provinces and the industrial zones received a relatively sufficient volume of materials supplied according to the plan. For this reason, despite the limited availability of supplies but owing to the fact that they were quickly put into production, the supply sector was in a position to purchase more domestic goods such as spare parts for automobiles, tractors and engines, tires and inner tubes, batteries, magnetic wires and electrical materials which attained 100 to 104 percent of the 1983 purchase plan norm and also to buy other kinds of metallic and chemical goods including ball bearings and mechanical tools which fulfilled 88 to 97 percent of the same plan norm.

The properly regulated flow of material supplies among different regions of the entire country has also contributed to reducing the volume of stagnant merchandise and to creating conditions for the three large ports of Haiphong, Saigon and Da Nang to rapidly receive import goods, to quickly empty warehouses and storage fields and to improve some managerial aspects of the shipping and receiving process. For example, Saigon and Da Nang Ports have settled accounts with almost all ships coming to deliver goods; as for Haiphong Port, it has settled accounts with only half the number of incoming ships but this can be viewed as a notable progress because the port could not do so well in the past years.

During the regulated transfer of goods, almost all supply units have delivered supplies directly to production installations, thus saving the cost of handling merchandise through warehouses, promptly serving the production sector and increasing capital rotations; at the same time, they have coordinated this working method with the use of the surplus labor (resulting from the reorganization of the supply line) to do the task of preserving and handling goods and also with the application of various forms of letting out work on contract with reward, which has resulted in a labor productivity increase of 5 to 10 percent over the fixed norm.

In view of the demands and its mission, however, the supply sector has not yet attached due importance to the effectiveness of the supply task; transportation expenditures are still high, the volume of goods stagnating due to slow circulation still large and supplies are still accumulated and delivered in great quantities to production installations only at the end of each year or quarter...

To overcome the remaining shortcomings in time, the supply sector recently held a conference to review the 1983 task and set forth many positive measures including those calling for due attention to the creation of domestic sources of supply with regard to the quantity, structural categories and quality of goods; at the same time, it will be necessary to strengthen the managerial function of the state by, for instance, stepping up inspection, control and the regulated flow of merchandise between areas with a surplus and those affected by a shortage and by acting in conjunction with the sectors concerned in order to strike a balance of material supplies.

From the central to grassroots level, the State Bank is strenuously changing both its concept and working method by taking specific, realistic measures to carry out satisfactorily its function as a monetary, credit and liquidation center. In 1983, the total amount of cash collected by the bank increased by 68.5 percent over 1982. Many provincial and municipal banks such as those in Binh Tri Thien and Thai Binh Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have taken the initiative to coordinate with other sectors to reassess merchandise funds; acted as staffs to help local and grassroots party committees and installations expand economic alliances, further exploit local sources of goods and intensify sale and money collection; and strengthened inspection of the implementation of the cash collection and payment system in force in state economic installations and agricultural cooperatives.

Expanded from the points of view of amount of capital and number of units, trades and investment targets, the credit task has promoted production and construction promptly, correctly and effectively. Greater importance has been attached to the management of credit capital by further intensifying the examination of economic-technical dialectic treatises and of planning technique and by exercising control over estimates of and final statements on projects, which has resulted in the discovery and prevention of many erroneous payments and in a reduction in the capital construction cost (a reduction of more than 140 million dong having been elicited from the combined data submitted by 10 branch offices). Many branch offices of the bank have coordinated with certain sectors to organize an analysis of economic activities, to keep track of the structure of goods belonging to credit funds and remaining in warehouses at the end of each quarter and to propose their sale with a view to increasing capital rotations and gradually eliminating the excessive bureaucracy and passive situation in the credit system.

However, a weak aspect is the fact that cash management has not yet permeated all facets of professional activities and that the management exercised by the bank branches is not yet of even quality. To overcome this weakness and quickly to develop the initial progressive changes, the banking sector has organized a conference to review the 1983 task and to set forth specific

measures for 1984 with the aim of examining and complementing its policy and professional system and providing a timely solution to the factors and regulations which have proven inconsistent with the realities of production and construction.

It is necessary regularly to inspect the concordance between the capital used as loans, on the one hand, and the value of the material supplies and goods considered as guarantees and the capital construction volume achieved, on the other. Importance must also be attached to the task of analyzing the economic and financial activities of various enterprises and of shaping up a managerial pattern in line with the economic accounting system.

Through the credit activities, the bank will control the result of product delivery by production installations and will simultaneously give aid under the form of capital and cash to state commercial sectors and marketing cooperatives to enable them to keep up purchase, to concentrate sources of goods and to master the retail market. The practice of making noncash payments will be widened while the implementation of the system of using cash, wages and money rewards and deposits by industrial and commercial business households will be controlled. The creation of credit cooperatives in the southern provinces will be basically completed and those in the northern ones will be strengthened. Continuous efforts will be exerted to form a contingent of managerial and professional cadres for the [banking] sector and a struggle will be waged against manifestations of negativism, corruption and authoritarianism as well as the habit of exacting tips and exercising pressures [on petitioners] which have created difficulties and impediments to the task of developing production and stabilizing monetary activities.

9332

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAIPHONG CONFERENCES REVIEW PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Huu Tho, Tran Minh Tan and Vu Cong Thao: "Has Anything New Occurred Since We Last Met 3 Years Ago in Haiphong To Discuss Agriculture?"]

[Text] Three years later, representatives of the agricultural movement from throughout the country were coming together again in Haiphong.

During the early months of the year 3 years ago, a meeting was held, also at the To Hieu Conference Hall in Haiphong, but then only representatives of the provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward had come together to discuss something called a product contract, had come together for a meeting in the nature of a debate that helped prepare the Secretariat for issuing directive number 100, which those who write modern agricultural economic history have recorded as a milestone. Everyone who attended that conference came away with truly deep impressions. The intense discussions at that meeting occurred inside a jam-packed conference hall because 50 percent more people attended than the representatives who were invited. When the conference ended, we kept the typewriters working throughout the night so that we could take copies of the decision reached at the conference back to our localities the next day, copies of a decision that confirmed an innovation made by the mass movement and by installations.

This time, two major conferences were being held in succession, both in Haiphong. First there was the conference of the chiefs of the agriculture committees of the entire country in Do Son, which then joined the Ministry of Agriculture's Nationwide Conference To Review Agriculture. The number of representatives attending these conferences was again 50 percent higher than the number of persons invited.

Whereas the struggle 3 years ago centered around giving concrete form to the line of the party and looking for a way to overcome agriculture's long-standing stagnation, today, following the issuance of the resolution of the 5th Party Plenum and Council of Ministers' Resolution 154, our improving life must be confirmed and analyzed and there was no less intense debate over a brand new issue: What must be done to improve upon the product contract and how can we maintain and increase the rate of development of agriculture? They



were two different issues arising at two different times but both attracted the concern of many persons.

### There Are Many Days in 3 Years!

There are many days in 3 years but compared to the 2 decades of cooperativized agriculture, 3 years are only a brief period. However, the past 3 years constitute a very memorable period. When voicing their opinions, many persons used different terms to describe the stride forward that agriculture has taken but all were in agreement with the assessment contained in the letter to the conference from the chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning the "exciting achievements" that have been recorded. Season after season, agriculture is largely dependent upon natural conditions; crops have been good in some years and not so good in others. But, looking back on the long period of time that corresponded to the challenges that our forefathers summarized in the words "those who raise silkworms are better off than those who raise rice" and looking at the rather uniform progress that has been made by areas stretching over the 15 degrees of latitude encompassed by our country, those who attended the two conferences saw more than data, they saw a trend, a movement. The results that have been achieved are still very modest and, in some respects, are not truly stable results yet. However, recognizing something that is on the momentum of development amidst the overall forward momentum of the country is always far more exciting than a few bumper crops or bumper crops in a few areas.

Everyone who spoke at the conferences be he a representative of a province, district, cooperative or production collective and regardless of whether he was speaking in the conference hall or in one of the working groups, mentioned those days 3 years ago. Putting the opinions expressed by the representatives of the different regions together, we get a picture of an agriculture as well as an entire economy back then that were, as the general secretary said, in a "truly perilous situation."

Back then, at the conclusion of the previous 5 year plan, the country had increased its grain output by nearly 1 million tons but because the population was growing rapidly, the amount of grain per capita had actually declined by 6 kilograms per year, with the amount of paddy per capita declining by 25.8 kilograms. Marine product output was declining more with each passing year. By 1980, the ocean fish catch stood at only 60 percent and the output of cultivated fish at only 80 percent of what they were in 1976. Amidst a situation in which the worker lacked enthusiasm for production, as was observed in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee, some 50,000 ocean fishermen had left their trade; fields were lying fallow at some places and in the fertile Red River Delta, as many as 80,000 hectares were fallow. The forests were in a state of decline, the percentage of ground covered by forests had declined to an alarming level, the destruction of forests was spreading and so forth.

If the past 3 years marked any milestone in agriculture, it was the milestone of putting an end to stagnation and achieving a rather rapid rate of development, most notably in the production of grain and marine products. Grain output increased at the average rate of nearly 1 million tons per year.



In the North, average grain output per year hovered between 5.3 and 5.6 million tons for 20 years but rose to 7.4 million tons in 1983. On a nationwide basis, grain output increased at an annual average rate of 6.4 percent during the past 3 years, with paddy output increasing at a rate of 8.5 percent. At the conferences, scientists presented data on the world economy. However we refer to it, an annual increase of 3 percent in grain production is considered by the world to be a rather high rate. The volume of products controlled by the state increased rapidly. For the first time in 2 decades, we virtually met our minimum needs for grain through domestic production. Also as a result of the rather rapid increase in grain production, agriculture began to make relatively comprehensive progress. The size of the buffalo and cattle herds increased by 15 percent during the 3 years, with the cattle herd increasing at an average annual rate in excess of 10 percent. Pork output increased 1.5 times; the amount of area under the cultivation of annual industrial crops increased by 35.2 percent; the amount of area under the cultivation of perennial industrial crops increased by 13.9 percent and so forth.

Marine product production has also been developing rather rapidly and increasing with each passing year. The output of shrimp and ocean fish increased by 28.5 percent in 1983 compared to 1980 and the production of fresh water and brackish water fish increased by 15.9 percent. The quantity of products procured increased 1.5 times and exports increased five-fold. The sector has met the fish output target established by the 5th Congress of the Party.

The forestry sector has made many efforts to plant and harvest trees for mine beams and raw materials for paper and fiber production. The sector has planted whole forests and the people have planted individual trees. The policies concerning the assignment of land and forests and the coordination of the state-operated, collective and household economies in afforestation, forest conservation and the building of forest resources as well as the various models of the application of these policies that have emerged are opening new possibilities for stopping the destruction of the forests and covering barren ground, hills and mountains with vegetation.

The agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors have made progress in the field of exports. Although that which has been accomplished is still very small compared to potentials, Haiphong's exports in these sectors doubled in 1983 compared to 1980 and accounted for one-half of the entire country's exports. Some agricultural products that once had to be imported now are not only being produced domestically in sufficient quantities, but also being exported.

The two conferences were in agreement in their evaluation of the achievements recorded in agriculture. However, when it came to analyzing the causes of these achievements, the matter was not so simple. There were differing opinions, especially with regard to placing these causes in their order of importance.

## What Were the Causes?

Everyone was in agreement with the evaluation of the causes set forth in the resolution of the 5th Party Plenum. They were: the correctness of the general lines and the economic lines adopted at the 4th and 5th Congresses of the Party, which were defined in detail in various resolutions of the Party Central Committee, beginning with the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee, and the initial improvement of the management system, concerning which the general secretary emphasized: "Without this initial improvement, it is impossible to make progress in any field." On the basis of this observation, what is the analysis of the specific causes of the achievements that were recorded in agriculture during the past 3 years?

Upholding the right of collective ownership and utilizing a combined strength were the basic cause of the victory that was won. But how were the system of collective ownership and this combined strength expressed during the past 3 years? Agriculture is the economic front of foremost importance. This has been confirmed in the various resolutions of the party congresses and the party plenums. During the past 3 years, having gained a deeper understanding of these resolutions, we availed ourselves of the combined strength of all three revolutions, of all levels and sectors, of all forms of economic organization and fought for a specific objective. Concerning this, there can no longer be any doubt. The amount of electricity supplied to agriculture increased 1.5 times between 1980 and 1983; mechanization increased in all sectors; the quantity of nitrogen fertilizer supplied from many different sources for production increased; and the value of the fixed assets within the state-operated and collective economies increased by about 20 percent. However, everyone was in agreement with the conclusion reached by To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Political Bureau, and the opinions expressed by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Party Central Committee secretary, that the promulgation of numerous policies that have provided incentive for production, the initial efforts to combat subsidization, the initial steps taken to tap the initiative of localities and installations and the broadening of the policy on product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers within the various sectors were the direct causes of the achievements recorded by agriculture over the past 3 years.

Here, let us turn our attention to evaluating the role and impact of the product contract within agriculture. Before we entered the conference hall, one comrade asked us: what else is there to discuss about product contracts? Life is truly not simple. Whereas, 3 years ago, at the To Hieu Conference Hall, the question at hand was should we or should we not enact product contracts, 3 years later, at the same conference hall, the question being asked, sometimes publicly and sometimes in the corridors, was: what has the effect of contracts been and will product contracts continue to be a strong force stimulating production in the years ahead?

The opinions expressed by the minister of agriculture when discussing the issue were endorsed by many persons: we are analyzing these causes not for the purpose of citing someone or some locality for an achievement because, in the final analysis, the achievements that have been recorded have been the result of the creative efforts of the masses and our party. However, we must

engage in a serious and forthright analysis so that we can learn correct lessons and continue to move forward in the years ahead. This involves a true struggle. It was not surprising that a representative from Nam Bo received the support of thousands of persons when, while expressing his feelings on the matter, hesitated for a moment and said: "It would be a tragedy for the country for anyone to want to return to the old way of doing things." Reality has concluded what the impact has been and so have the comrades in positions of responsibility. The letter containing the directive from the chairman of the Council of Ministers that was read on the third day of the conference also pointed out: "The impact of product contracts must be emphasized: in agriculture, despite certain shortcomings in their implementation, product contracts have had a positive impact and made an important contribution to stimulating the development of agriculture." The report by the minister of agriculture, the opinions expressed by the chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Party Central Committee and the reports by localities proved this. However, there are some new problems being faced.

If we emphasize the role played by product contracts, how are we to evaluate the impact of science and technology upon agricultural development over the past several years? If we emphasize the role played by product contracts, how are we to evaluate the socialist emulation movement. Although we talk about the impact of product contracts, what about the shortcomings and mistakes that have been made regarding them? In the Mekong Delta, can product contracts be immediately implemented for rice? As regards agriculture, how should we evaluate the factors of weather in the results of production?

The conclusions reached by the leaders of the party and state at the two conferences provided detailed answers to these questions.

We must simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution. Without conducting scientific research and applying technological advances we cannot continuously achieve high yields. During the past 3 years, we introduced a number of new varieties in production but selected varieties still accounted for 60 to 70 percent of the varieties raised and the technical regulations governing production were promulgated long ago. However, the new contract system has generated concern for science and technology, not only on the part of a few thousand persons, but also on the part of tens of millions of persons. At the conferences, many scientists said: never before had they seen production installations so concerned with science and technology as they are now. The new contracts have not only mobilized the labor and capital of each person, but have also generated concern for science and technology in order to achieve high yields. The task of the scientific-technological revolution in the years ahead is very large and this revolution has a very large responsibility in advancing agriculture to new stages of development.

Socialist emulation is always a force stimulating the development of production toward increasingly high productivity, quality and efficiency. Emulation is an integral part of the management system. The new contracts require emulation even more and have caused tens of millions of persons to take revolutionary action to implement the state plan, which is the objective of the emulation movement. During the past several years, in the new contract

movement, the various localities, cooperatives and production collectives as well as each family have been emulating with enthusiasm. The emulation movement has been regularly reviewed each year. The press has presented the membership of the "10 ton club" and Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has announced the members of its "20 ton club," thus proving that the sectors and localities have never given light attention to emulation. There must be both a psychological motivating force and a material incentive in order to create a tremendous combined force for developing production and strengthening the new production relations.

In agricultural production, attention must be given to the weather. In years of unfavorable weather, the output of crops cannot help but be affected. However, the weather is good in some years and bad in others, good in some areas and bad in others. The product contract, which has provided incentive to everyone, has, together with the strength of the collective and the state, helped to limit the damages caused by natural disasters. At the conferences, one comrade remarked: some time ago, while he was serving as minister of water conservancy, he appealed for everyone to bail water from fields, an appeal to which only a few places responded; instead, most places simply waited for the water to drain by itself, waited for electricity or pumps to remove the water. Now, although there is competition over water, which is a shortcoming, there is also competition in draining fields, which makes him very happy. This humorous observation not only caused some lighthearted laughter but also led to a lively debate in which everyone contributed.

In the provinces of the Mekong Delta, the product contract, although it does not resolve every problem, has helped to promote socialist transformation within agriculture and the strengthening of the newly established cooperatives and production collectives. And what about those units in the Mekong Delta as well as the Red River Delta that continue to use piecework contracts and have still developed their production? Concerning them, the secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of agriculture remarked: we applaud these units. However, if they implement product contracts, their production will surely be improved, as has been the case with the Binh Minh Cooperative in Ha Son Binh Province, which is operating better now than it was before.

Are there still any shortcomings? There are more than a few, Council of Ministers' Resolution 154 and the report by the Ministry of Agriculture presented six shortcomings. As journalists, we seek to gain a detailed understanding of things. The portions of these two documents dealing with shortcomings, instead of glancing over them, presented the shortcomings that exist in a good many areas and, when printed and distributed to the various representatives, they were more than 2,400 words long. Some places have committed serious shortcomings. These have partly been due to the failure of cooperatives and production collectives to firmly adhere to guidelines and principles and a lack of competence and a poor spirit of responsibility on the part of cadres; however, they have also been partly due to the fact that the upper levels, especially the district level, have not promptly redefined their responsibilities or changed their methods of management. These are shortcomings we must take determined steps to rectify. However, these shortcomings are not the result of the nature of product contracts themselves nor can we ever cite shortcomings in the organization of implementation as a



reason for doubting the resolutions of the party and state or hesitating to implement them, thus affecting the mass movement and production results. Both advanced cooperatives and weak, deficient cooperatives have correctly implemented contracts; the production collectives in Nam Bo must create the conditions needed to immediately implement product contracts... "The product contract was not only correct for the years just past, but is also correct for the years ahead." This was the conclusion reached by the secretary of the Party Central Committee in charge of agriculture at the Haiphong Conference in the spring of 1984.

#### Has Anything New Happened in Haiphong?

Last year, the agricultural sector held its summary conference in Da Nang, a province that is emerging as a leader. In 1983, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Haiphong, Tien Giang, Quang Ninh and Dong Nai represented the strong forward momentum of each region.

This year, many persons felt that it was correct to hold the conference to review agriculture during the past 3 years in Haiphong. However, there were still some persons who asked: why is the conference being held in Haiphong? Everything considered, these persons did have a good reason for asking this question. Three years ago, the conference to debate the policy on the new contracts was held in Haiphong, which was correct, because Haiphong was one of the places that had taken the lead in improving management on the basic level. However, 3 years later, we were meeting not only to confirm, but also to improve upon the new contracts and open the way for the advance by agriculture and create a new situation, consequently, what reason was there to return to Haiphong if not to review and commemorate a stage of development?

We have no intention of speaking on behalf of the secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee because he presented a persuasive report at both of these major conferences. A report which, if it did not persuade everyone, did at least persuade the vast majority of the persons who heard it. We only desire to serve as commentators.

Looking back on history for a moment, in Haiphong, those who talk about Secretariat Directive 100 usually also make mention of Resolution 24 of the municipal party committee, which was issued 6 months before the directive. Frankly speaking, from today's perspective, the contents of Resolution 24 did not encompass all that we now know and do; however, it did reflect the basic spirit of product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers. There were still some comrades who raised the matter of examining the new production relations when product contracts went into effect but they did so under the light of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee and several policies adopted by the government to provide incentive for the development of production while Haiphong's Resolution 24 was designed to "strengthen the new production relations and accelerate grain and food production." As was the case throughout the country, agricultural cooperativization in Haiphong at that time had stagnated to the point of posing a dangerous situation. The comrades of Haiphong can be excused for forthrightly stating "back then, Haiphong was, in terms of agriculture, the weakest locality in the country. Therefore, 3 years ago we held a conference

and praised Haiphong's new method of operating, but the words of praise that were offered at that time were not very convincing. How fair the realities of life are! The past 3 years have been 3 years in which Haiphong's agriculture has moved forward and continuously led the provinces of the Red River Delta. Rice yields have increased, from 4-4.2 tons to 6.3 tons per hectare in 1983. In some seasons, Haiphong recorded the highest yields in this region with a long-standing tradition of intensive cultivation. Haiphong managed to meet 70 percent of the city's needs for grain, thus reducing the amount supplied by the state by 70,000 tons. Whereas nationwide grain production increased at the annual average rate of 6.4 percent, it grew by 11.6 percent in Haiphong, second only to Tien Giang Province.

If someone should say that the new contracts have slowed the rate at which material-technical bases are being built within agriculture, the situation in Haiphong provides an even clearer answer than the general, nationwide situation described above. Some say that the new contracts will increase rice production but reduce the scope of development of agriculture and make it difficult to expand the trade sector. If product contracts are implemented correctly, this need not occur! In Haiphong, 100 percent of the agricultural cooperatives have handicraft trades employing 40,000 professional and semi-professional workers. The products of the handicraft trades at the agricultural cooperatives account for 70 percent of the embroidered goods, 80 percent of the wool rugs, 70 percent of the spun rushes and rush rugs, 87 percent of the jute rugs and 100 percent of the spun and woven sleeping mats, gunny sacks and so forth exported by the entire city's handicraft sector. Last year, the agricultural cooperatives exported 2,700 tons of cabbage; this year, they have signed contracts to export 5,600 tons. An Hai is a district that has exported goods worth 1 million rubles and dollars in 1 year.

The standard of living in the Haiphong countryside has been markedly improved. The movement to build tile houses has been quite intense: in 1983, more than 14,000 new homes were constructed in the countryside, thus bringing the number of brick houses with tile roofs to 54 percent of the houses in the countryside and the city; in Thuy Nguyen District, this figure has been raised to 72 percent.

Above, we have talked about the results that have been achieved. However, were we to only concern ourselves with results here, we could surely describe a good many more that have been recorded at various places. The question at this point in time is: what is new in the way things are being done?

At the start of this year, Haiphong issued a resolution on advancing agriculture one step closer to large-scale socialist production in the 1980's. At that time, another debate took place, this one over the question of whether or not a port city in which industrial installations are concentrated should establish agriculture as the front of foremost importance in the years ahead. At the conference, the secretary of the municipal party committee expressed his own feelings on the matter as follows: "There was a time when I was in charge of the handicraft trades and became truly heartbroken over the grain problem. True instability results when there is not an adequate supply of grain. Once, because of the difficulties being encountered with grain, the entire handicraft trade sector was lost: the number of craftsmen at the Ho

Market fell from 700 to only 40. Therefore, in our country, agriculture is of very important significance in the initial stage in that it creates the conditions for promoting the activities of all fields, provides the base for the development of industry, makes an appropriate contribution to exports and holds the prospect of meeting the grain needs of even the city's non-agricultural population. This is also very important and says something about how the political task of each locality should be defined."

Haiphong is a locality that took the lead in the new contracts but did not stop with merely taking the lead. Improving upon product contracts, Haiphong has implemented contracts based on unit prices and cost accounting by sector, thereby achieving uniform distribution and supplemental distribution to each sector, which have further curbed the practice of awarding work points for work not done and provided incentive for the development of the various sectors. Life still requires that we wait but, in the final analysis, practice will be the place where we gain experience. At the conference, the Binh Minh Cooperative said that it studied and copied the practices of Haiphong and this cooperative is doing better than it once was. Is not the reason for the rapid progress made by Haiphong's agriculture and the increased dynamism of its economy the fact that agricultural activities have begun to be closely linked to industry and distribution-circulation, which is a characteristic of an agriculture that is gradually reaching the threshold of large-scale production? Haiphong, as we know, is one of the localities that has taken positive steps to build the district and assign management responsibilities to the district. The districts, which have accepted the responsibility from the sectors on the municipal level for the management of capital and supplies, directly manage and organize the business operations of the installations supporting production, such as the level III agricultural supply corporations, the machine stations and the general commerce corporations. They have established new installations, such as export corporations and grain corporations. They have established and strengthened the state-operated agricultural installations, such as the crop insurance corporations, the livestock insurance corporations and so forth, thus shifting them from administrative management characterized by subsidization to administrative, economic, production and business management. The role played by the districts in stimulating production on the basic level is very important. They have improved the technical service sectors to support the product contracts at installations, trade among localities--although there is still some argument about it--has, generally speaking, made the economy more dynamic and enabled the accumulation of initial capital by each district for use in the development of production. Doan Duy Thanh received the support of many persons when he said at the conference: "We must oppose the use of non-specific contracts. However, besides this, we must also combat the maladies of not knowing how to perform one's work, working in a form for form's sake manner and not working efficiently. We must combat exploitation but we must also combat poverty and hunger."

We must also be frank and state that not everything Haiphong has done has turned out well. Not all of the specific experiences gained by Haiphong, a city whose strengths lie in its port and industrial installations, can be applied everywhere. However, Haiphong's way of thinking, the way that it operates and, in particular, its results are persuasive. We recall that when



bidding us farewell, a comrade who is a leader of his locality, shook hands with us and said: it was truly proper to hold this conference in Haiphong.

#### Improving the Product Contracts at Installations and Demanding the Improvement of the Management Provided by the Upper Level

"Improving upon product contracts, what does this mean? Will any new matters be decided at this conference?" Despite the issuance of the Council of Ministers' resolution, one comrade who works in the field of agriculture still asked me these questions.

Actually, besides the tendency to underestimate the role played by the product contract among the various causes of our success, there is also a tendency to maintain that everything is fine just the way it is, that every necessary regulation has already been adopted. So, where is there need for further improvement? In our opinion, besides the shortcomings and violations of regulations, which we must take determined steps to correct, the regulations that have been enacted, although correct from the viewpoint of basic guidelines, are not as complete as they could be and are, therefore, in need of improvement. The amendment of policies is something that must be done on a routine basis if policies are to constantly keep pace with life. We are aware of the fact that the comrades at the Ministry of Agriculture have made many efforts to concretize the Council of Ministers' resolution in the form of instructional circulars; however, to be even more diligent in its efforts, the ministry should submit drafts of its circulars to the localities and installations for their opinions.

That such diligence is truly necessary was evident at the conferences. It could be clearly seen that the localities are taking positive steps to improve product contracts and that a wide variety of experiences has been recorded. Generally speaking, there are three types of jobs that must be performed:

First: it is necessary to concretize the regulations that have been established and resolve the new problems that have arisen. For example, we must define how contract output quotas are to be established, how contracts are assigned, how labor is organized, how the different jobs that must be performed are to be managed, how distribution is to be carried out and so forth.

Secondly: product contracts must be expanded to other crops, including forestry, livestock production and the trade sector within agricultural cooperatives and to all types of labor, both labor engaged directly in production and management labor, in order to establish the planning and management system of a socialist collective economy.

Thirdly: we must stimulate the improvement of the management provided by the upper level, especially the district level, beginning by strengthening the state-operated installations that provide technical services for production and closely linking these installations to the cooperatives and production collectives, thereby bringing the combined forces of the state-operated sector, the collective sector and each individual laborer to the development of a full-scale agriculture.

At both conferences, everyone heard reports by Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Tien Giang, Ho Chi Minh City, Long An and Nghe Tinh; by the districts of Long Phu in Hau Giang Province, Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh Province and Thuy Nguyen in Haiphong, by the Dien Phuoc 1 Cooperative in Quang Nam-Da Nang, the Binh Minh Cooperative in Ha Son Binh Province, the Nghi Dien Cooperative in Nghe Tinh Province, the Kim Chung Cooperative in Son La Province, the Yen Lap Cooperative in Ha Tuyen Province, the Doan Ket Cooperative in Gia Lai-Kontum Province and the An Hoi Cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City; by the Chau Phu A Production Collective in An Giang Province and other units. Many reports did not have an opportunity to be delivered, but copies of them were provided to the various representatives. Included among these reports was the report of Dien Ban District, which has become famous because so many persons have visited or heard about it. How truly diverse life is! Listening to the reports, one clearly saw: different contracts are used for rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and forestry. The contracts used for annual crops differ from those used for perennial crops. The raising of buffalo and cattle is organized differently in the mountains than in the lowlands and different contracts are used in both regions. Labor is organized differently at a large cooperative than it is at a small cooperative and differently at a unit that is located entirely within one population center than at a unit that extends along canal embankments or the base of mountains. The contracts for laborers differ from those for managers. This fact caused many attending the conferences to see the need to firmly adhere to guidelines and principles while still allowing for flexibility within each locality. No code of regulations can encompass each and every possibility in life. However, were someone to ask us if we want to hear more, we would state in all honesty that we still want to hear about experiences gained in constantly increasing the funds of cooperatives that are not distributed to members, experiences in expanding the trade sector, experiences in increasing the income earned from the collective economy and still want to hear more debate concerning livestock production at the centralized livestock farms.

Improving the management provided by the upper level, especially organizing district level technical service corporations and building the district technical network, as has been done by Haiphong, are correct and have the support of many persons. However, how can all of the technical services be centralized within the district in order to have a well coordinated technical impact upon production? In the past, there was a time when we emphasized the districts but gave light attention to installations. Now, as a result of the "explosion" at installations, building the district and improving district level management are pressing issues. This, in turn, demands that the levels above the district, the sectors on the central level, improve their management. The urgent demand for improved management by the upper levels, especially by the district level, is a burning contemporary issue.

Generally speaking, we have gained an increasingly deep understanding of the conclusion reached by the leaders of our party and state at the conferences: the product contract is an element of progressive management. Contracts are necessary for every job that is performed but once contracts are being used, an effort must be made to closely link them to the final product. The product contract is designed to clearly define the specific responsibilities, authority and interests of each unit and each person. For this reason, the

product contract will have a lasting impact, even though different specific forms of contracts are applied depending upon the specific situation concerning production forces.

Discovering and rectifying shortcomings are routine work. Discovering new problems that have arisen, amending policies and raising the level of management are also routine work. We should not be complacent, not be satisfied with what we have achieved but neither should we waver or hesitate to follow the correct course that has been charted by the resolution of the party and confirmed by life.

In the corridor, a comrade with whom I have been acquainted for many years, since the days when my now gray hair was still shiny and black, a comrade who also experienced the hardships of the early days of cooperativization, said to me: "It's truly an important lesson to learn. If we hesitate, our progress will be slow and opportunities will be missed. He who firmly adheres to the line of the party and keeps abreast of life will be quick to see the new problems that arise!"

#### Can We Continue To Make Rapid Progress?

The rate of development of agriculture during the past 3 years was quite rapid, perhaps the most rapid in the past quarter century of agriculture. The life of the people and the requirements of socialist industrialization demand that this pace be maintained and even increased. However, can we do this? Agriculture is only producing 300 kilograms of grain per capita each year, which is just on the border between an adequate supply and a shortage, and very many difficulties still remain. Can we rapidly expand the production of industrial crops and develop livestock production?

Many persons maintain that our potentials are still large. The potentials that lie in labor, arable land and material-technical bases have yet to be utilized well. Potential also lies in making more uniform progress because there is still a rather wide gap between the yields of advanced units and average yields. And, the most important potentials lie in thoroughly understanding and creatively applying the line of the party in everyday life while developing upon strongpoints and rectifying shortcomings in the organizing of the implementation of this line. Making improvements in the area of management is a matter of pressing importance in developing these potentials better.

Agriculture is the economic front of foremost importance to the entire party, the entire army and all our people. Gradually advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production is an element of socialist industrialization in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. The fact that this viewpoint is thoroughly understood has helped to create the combined strength of all forces and was the cause of our victories in the recent past. However, the implementation of this viewpoint is still marked by many shortcomings. Everyone is in agreement with the observation made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers: "The industrial sectors (both heavy industry and light industry) have yet to reach the level of development necessary to support agriculture well. This is a deficiency in terms of the development of heavy

industry and light industry as well as in terms of industry supporting agriculture, a deficiency to which we must give appropriate attention and gradually correct."

The building of the districts must be strongly promoted. Recently, those places that have recorded the most outstanding achievements in agriculture are places that have begun to realize the important impact of building the district level. It must be understood that the improvement of product contracts at cooperatives and production collectives includes the specifics involved in the building of the district level and that the building of the structure of the district economy, the improvement of the district's management apparatus, the development of the district's technical service networks and so forth have the positive effects of promoting the steady advance of the product contract movement, not allowing shortcomings to persist and broadening the development of the trade sector. Many persons have said: to be slow in building the district is to be slow in gaining a thorough understanding of an important viewpoint set forth in the line of the party and is a shortcoming that must be promptly rectified.

The product contract has had the effect of stimulating the desire to work of tens of millions of laborers in the countryside. This constitutes a strong motivating force. If we correct those problems that are limiting the impact of this force, we will be able to accelerate production. This motivating force has been made even stronger by the adoption by the party and state of new policies that provide incentive for production and by the force of ideological and political education. In the continuing effort to stimulate the development of grain production while strongly developing the production of industrial crops and livestock production in order to bring about a new situation within agriculture, it is necessary, besides expanding the various forms of product contracts, to adopt specific policies that encourage the development of the production of each crop and species of livestock; at the same time, we must constantly strengthen the material-technical bases of agriculture, apply technological advances within agriculture, make good use of the force of scientific and technical cadres and turn the technical colleges and middle schools into technical service centers.

Building the districts, improving the product contract, bringing planning procedures up to date, continuing to formulate incentive policies, systematically training cadres and so forth are the pressing jobs that face us in the improvement of agricultural management, jobs that many representatives sought to emphasize.

Life demands that we move rapidly forward. However, agricultural production is not a simple matter. The prolonged cold spell has continued into the early days of March and the sky is still overcast. As they met one another in the morning, the question being asked among those representatives who work in agriculture was how cold was the temperature outside? However, when they bid farewell to one another and headed back to their friends in the North, the South, the mountains and the lowlands, everyone was enthused and confident, even though they realized that there are still countless difficulties to overcome. The reports presented here only touched upon bright spots. The representatives promised to visit one another and conduct research within

their own localities. At these conferences, we kept hearing the sound of "oh's and ah's" as if exclaiming: "That comrade really thinks well" or "that place really operates well." High esteem for the new way of thinking based on the line of the party and the new, efficient and effective way of operating was also something brand new at the conferences in Haiphong in the spring of 1984.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAIPHONG REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Bringing Haiphong Agriculture a Step Forward Toward Socialist Large-Scale Production"]

[Excerpts] At the Conference To Review Three Years of Agriculture From 1981 Through 1983, the Haiphong Municipal Committee Secretary presented a report raising a number of new problems in applying and implementing the Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee on gradually bringing agriculture to socialist large-scale production. We present that report to the readers below:

#### New Contract System Creates Great Motive Force

Haiphong is a simultaneously a port city with a concentrated industrial base and a relatively wide agricultural and coastal area. Of the nearly 1.3 million population, 713,000 are engaged in farming, forestry and fishing (54 percent of the entire municipal population). In rural Haiphong are six districts and the island district of Cat Hai. All of the districts are separated from each other by rivers like individual islands (except for the districts of Kien An and Do Son which are connected to each other). The average per capita area of farm land throughout the municipality is only 400 square meters and for all agriculture is 600 square meters. To make matters worse, 80 percent of the area soil is acidic and saline, including a large portion with excessive salinity. Agricultural production is affected by the extremely abnormal climate of a tropical coast and there is not a storm that comes ashore in northern Vietnam that does not pass Haiphong.

In 1980 and before, agriculture in Haiphong had many difficulties and was among the poorest in the entire nation. Production developed slowly while the population rapidly increased, the lives of the farmers and other people in the city were very difficult, and state obligations although extremely low were usually not met. On the contrary, the state had to supply the farmers with 3,000 to 4,000 tons of grain each year, reaching the highest level one year of 9,000 tons.

Due to the overall difficulties in grain, although the central government supplied our city with 100,000 tons and sometimes 150,000 tons annually, the grain balance regularly remained at a critical state. At such times, there



was no alternative but to divert important investment funds slated for production and to mobilize the meager foreign exchange of the local areas to purchase grain from foreign countries.

The difficulties in grain had a severe adverse effect on every activity aspect of the city and weakened many production sectors, resulting even in the abandonment of a number of small industry and handicraft sectors and affecting even the supply of green vegetables to the inner city. The farmers grew weary of production and many negative aspects of a serious nature arose.

Faced with this situation, the party organization and people of Haiphong realized that they could not be dependent on others. They had to learn how to rely on the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee and especially the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Fourth Session, and based on the reality of the local area, successfully find new ways to work aimed at changing the situation. Our municipal party committee strictly and totally examined and evaluated the city situation to clearly define the importance of agriculture in the economic structure of the city in not only the immediate but also the long term aspects as a basis and a premise for strongly developing industry and achieving socialist industrialization in the city; including the selection of grain production as the critical spearhead for creating forward momentum. This selection was correct but truly difficult because grain production is not a strength of Haiphong. We were not greatly experienced in intensive rice cultivation like many provinces in the Red River Delta and laborers lacked production enthusiasm.

The municipal party committee advocated close contact with the primary level units to summarize practical experience and to discuss with the people methods of overcoming the application of industrial management methods to agriculture and in carrying out rice and stock raising product contracts. With the direct encouragement of many party and state leaders, we simultaneously supervised and conducted trials to carefully gain experience. In June 1980, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee issued Resolution 24 on strengthening agricultural cooperatives and promoting grain and food production, including a primary theme of assigning product contracts to the labor group and the laborer, closely connecting the responsibility of the laborer to the final product with true concern for the interests of the laborer in distribution in order to stimulate production.

After receiving Directive 100 of the Secretariat, we continued to gradually perfect the product contract system while unceasingly investing in the material and technical base for agriculture aimed at moving agriculture steadily forward.

The new contract system truly creates a great motive force in alleviating difficulties and in conjunction with material and technical base investment and strengthening methods of intensive cultivation has promoted extraordinary development in the agriculture of our city during the past 3 years.

Although the rice yields of Haiphong for many previous years usually achieved only from 4 to 4.2 tons per hectare for the year and output reached only about

180,000 tons (the highest year not reaching a full 210,000 tons), the first contracted crop (the tenth-month crop of 1980) achieved a rice yield for the entire city of 23 quintals per hectare and grain output for the entire year of 1980 was 190,000 tons. During the years of 1981, 1982 and 1983, we continuously achieved great success. In 1983, despite great losses caused by natural calamities, the rice yields of Haiphong achieved 63.06 quintals per hectare and the grain output during 1983 reached 282,267 tons, an increase of 5,200 tons over 1982 and an increase of 69,808 tons over 1976, the year of highest yields during the seventies; the gradual rate of increase during those 3 years was 11.6 percent, an unprecedented rate. Clearly recognizing the position of grain and on the basis of production victory, we uniformly used many methods to place the majority of commodity grain in the hands of the state, promptly eliminating the activities of private merchants in the grain circulation field. Previously, our city purchased only 19,000 to 23,000 tons of grain but the situation was extremely critical. During 1983, 100,000 tons was collected, an increase of more than four times the average collection level of many years before 1980 (an average of 2.2 tons collected per each cultivated hectare and 6 quintals of paddy sold the state by each household). For this very reason, from a situation in which the central government had to supply Haiphong more than 100,000 tons of grain annually, the supply of only 30,000 tons was required in 1983. This was an extraordinary effort by the Haiphong agricultural front during the past 3 years to assist in alleviating the difficulties of the entire nation. In calculating the value aspect alone, Haiphong is able to save nearly 20 million dollars annually in grain imports compared with before. Grain production is extremely difficult but the placing of grain in the hands of the state is increasingly more difficult. Due to an understanding of how to mobilize the composite strength of all echelons and sectors throughout the city, renewal of the mobilization formula and proper commodity convection, the high level of grain collection such as that conducted during 1983 still did not create a negative effect on production. We had thousands of households sell more than a ton of grain and up. Actually, we did not immediately settle all accounts in goods and money but the farmers still believed that they benefited and consequently, the collection period did not exceed 1 month.

#### Perfecting the New Contract System

With the production of Haiphong developed in such a manner, were socialist production relations strengthened or not? Were they precisely within the socialist orbit?

During previous years, an annoying thing to the Haiphong party organization was that the people were hungry and the material base was poor and even without the adverse effects of war and natural disaster, the lives of the people were still extremely harsh. It was not partially due to the fact that the individual farmer had to abandon the cooperatives to seek livelihood somewhere else. Of the 175 cooperatives we had, more than 70 percent were deficient and substandard. The fulfillment of obligations to the state and cooperative funds was low. During the past scores of years, we had only the cooperatives of Co Am and Phu Le recognized as advanced models. However, in only the space of 3 years, there are still many existing tasks but generally speaking, we can

over the entire agricultural front evaluate the socialist production relations as much higher and stronger than 3 years ago. Within our city, 3,700 truly poor individuals with few helping hands and with nothing to depend on were basically assisted in acquiring a more stable life. The poor and lazy because they did not know how to make a living were another matter. We have had and now have effective methods of overcoming the situation of not knowing how to make a living in a number of cooperative member households. The biggest and most fundamental thing that Haiphong has accomplished after 3 years is the elimination of substandard cooperatives with a large portion of the cooperatives being raised from the deficient to the fair and advanced levels.

Also during the past 3 years, we have not halted on the contract theme like during the years of 1980 and 1981 but have actively perfected and raised each step and thoroughly achieved the principle of distribution in accordance with labor results in production. To firmly grasp the contract plan and restrict the arbitrary use of labor wasteful norms, we have on one hand emphasized perfection of the economic and technical norm definition system while on the other hand applied additional methods of simple calculation to the product contract theme. This was better than previous methods and was not so difficult that it could not be accomplished by the cooperatives. A small number of cooperatives have applied methods of wages paid by each specific job or by the month.

We have never neglected leadership and supervision in the contract task. We are at a loss to understand the concept of the "five element-three element" mechanism without a firm relationship within those five elements and three elements with each other with all controlled by the state and the collective; anything not in accordance with the plan and not serving the overall objective of the state and collective must be corrected and halted.

Actual practice by Haiphong has indicated that a separation exists between practice and these objectives and principles. An effective and specific system and supervision organization is necessary before perfection is necessary, not generalized perfection and increasingly not by criticism alone. We realize that the role of the state is extremely important, especially the role of the district level. We are presently seeking ways to closely connect industry with agriculture right in the district area and in each primary level unit, shifting the trade and technical systems in the district area to a close connection with the cooperatives and with the final results. At the present time, we are supervising establishment of two district level livestock and crop insurance corporations. The results are extremely clear; in such a manner, the cooperatives cannot engage in nonspecific contracts. Perfection is not only the responsibility of the primary level unit but of the entire district and municipal level dictatorship of the proletariat system. Along with attention to resisting nonspecific contracts, we also give great concern to resisting not knowing how to work, ineffective work, poverty and hunger.

Haiphong still has a number of concentrated collective hog farms of a fairly large size; a great many cooperative jobs are profitable businesses and we have advocated the rapid expansion of business production. However, the farm pens and facilities constructed in a subjective manner with little effectiveness and no possibility for maintenance must resolutely be turned into other

better production facilities. Things requiring destruction should be destroyed, not hesitatingly nurturing them to create additional waste. Previously, it took 228,000 tons of grain (including rice and subsidiary food crops) plus an additional 20,000 tons of mash to contract raise 220,000 hogs, each weighing 44 kilograms. Now, we have 280,000 tons of rice and although there are also 280,000 hogs, each weighs 60 kilograms. The crossbred hog herd of Haiphong accounts for 64 percent of the total, 84.7 percent in Tien Lang District. Thus, what is worse than before in the Haiphong's hog raising sector? The General Secretary has many times said that large-scale production is not concentrated in one location where it can take great losses but has the breeding, veterinarian, scientific and technical aspects in the firm grasp of the state for a direct effect on each family, allowing each family to safely and effectively raise scores of domestic fowls and five or six hogs. With a state grasp of these products, such is socialist large-scale production. In review, we see that we ourselves are not yet imbued with that ideology and have been long shackled by the old formula and habits which recently have been and must continue to be overcome.

We highly value the role of product contracting down to the group and the laborer. Product contracting is certainly to build determination, confidence and action agreement to move forward, not to become infatuated with the contract and stop.

Haiphong from the very first has had a clear concept of the effect of product contracting and has strictly complied; at the same time, we have boldly improved and perfected in an upward direction such as resolving price relationships, revising and supplementing the system of economic-technical norms and unit prices, implementing product cost accounting, defining internal business prices, revising value distribution principles, and distributing grain in accordance with production practice and the lives of the cooperative member farmers; applying forms of payment through product contract unit prices for each product or each job depending on the form of contract assigned; establishing a system of crop and veterinarian insurance organization to closely connect the production of each household with that of the collective, etc. and have and are broadly achieving these tasks which are warmly welcomed by the cooperatives and cooperative members.

#### Advancing Agriculture A Step Forward Toward Large-Scale Production

We are also giving concern to the forward progress of the economy of the city in general and of agriculture in particular in the years to come. The mobilization of all echelons and sectors throughout the city to work and support agriculture and to develop from agriculture will encourage and stimulate all economic sectors to develop and raise the economy of the city. It is possible to state that the success in agricultural production of our city is the consistent application between production relations and production forces under conditions of small-scale production, and between production management methods and the scientific and technical revolution; and to broadly and primarily mention application of the three revolutions in the rural area, specifically the immediate coordination from the very beginning of industry and agriculture, strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, and rapidly introducing science and technology to the support of intensive cultivation



to increase yields and build the new rural area on the basis of an initial accumulation from labor, land and the trades.

The working methods of our municipal party committee remain consistent to the course of both maintaining close contact with the economic policies of the party and the directives and resolutions of the Party Central Committee, and maintaining close contact with the practice of life in order to summarize and develop additional new factors and capabilities.

In March 1983, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee studied and issued a resolution on further advancing Haiphong agriculture toward socialist large-scale production in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress. I wish to briefly present for your consideration a number of primary features of tasks we have carried out and are carrying out in compliance with that resolution.

Relying on our strength as a port city, we are promoting export and import work, both to exploit the agricultural and marine products of the local area and to promote the production and contract ordering of export goods, and to unite with neighboring provinces and mobilize the entire city in export work. The goal is for each district engaged in export to earn 1 million rupees or dollars per year (some districts are already doing this) in order to have capital to invest in production, capital construction, accumulation and a portion reserved for improving the living conditions of the people. The problem is the need to define realistic objectives which each citizen, cooperative and district can recognize as his primary responsibility.

Construction of the district is closely connected with construction of the new rural area and we increasingly recognize the economic role of the district level. We must not only speak of decentralization, delineation and planning but must also boldly create every condition for the district levels to rapidly mature in calculating operational means. The district must control all its own land, labor and material facilities. In Haiphong, we boldly decentralized to the districts but allowed the districts to operate voluntarily, not assigning any facility to a district which the district was not ready to accept. In conjunction with decentralization, we issued each district 2 million dong as initial capital. After a time, it was recognized that there was not a district that did not know how to work, the management standards of the district echelons clearly rose, production developed, the construction rate rapidly increased and the lives of the people were clearly improved.

We speak of decentralization but should not slice mechanically and inflexibly. Our city has a firm grasp of the role of operations supervision and building the role of the economic and technical sector to form an effective system from the city down to the primary level unit and to increase the capabilities of assisting the district and primary level.

If distribution and circulation are a sizzling issue to the entire nation, they are increasingly so to Haiphong. We have also made efforts to closely connect distribution and circulation with production, causing distribution and circulation to have an active effect on production. We must rise to grasp and

control distribution and circulation, finding it impossible to do anything other than this, and actual practice in Haiphong allows us to think that we can succeed.

Our entire city has 19,000 small merchants and compared with the cooperative and state-operated forces, they are a powerful force capable of controlling our economy. Recently, a number of cadres engaged in the transformation work indicated that this force has further developed. Examining the significance, this is also a sign of developed production, from self-sufficiency to goods production due to the fact that goods circulation requirements have risen. However, it must also be said that if small merchants and their activities are increasing, it is primarily due to our (meaning the socialist trade forces) incomplete work. When we don't work, the small merchants do. We cannot allow a situation in which 19,000 small merchants annually deprive the cadres, workers and people of Haiphong 500 million dong (the profits of the small merchants). We advocate and are determined by the end of 1985 to transfer the majority of the small merchants to production and trade, leaving only about 10 percent of the present number. In rural Haiphong, the districts of Cat Hai, Vinh Bao, Tien Lang and Do Son will complete this task by the end of 1984 and the districts of Thuy Nguyen, An Hai and Kien An will be finished by June of 1985. Nevertheless, reforming this number of small merchants will not be simple. The problem is in replacing them and in making them into laborers. We recently concentrated efforts in grain control, the largest commodity area, and although difficult, have clearly recognized the course and method. Naturally, this produced endless complex problems. An amount of 25,000 tons of grain has now suddenly rose to 100,00 tons; and the problems of warehouses, sacks, transportation, management, milling, convection goods, cash, etc. became severe. This situation increasingly caused us to give great consideration to the role of industry in rapidly affecting agriculture over all other areas.

Our progressive changes on the agricultural front are only the first step. On the way up, there are still many complex difficulties and in this or that aspect, it is impossible not to have shortcomings and weaknesses. However, with the changing momentum and motive force of product contracting, the "tiling," with strengthened investment and methods of intensive cultivation, and with the determination of the entire party organization and people of the city, surely we will achieve the objectives put forth in the resolution of our Municipal Party Committee on advancing Haiphong agriculture a step forward toward socialist large-scale production during the 1980's.

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## AGRICULTURE

### DONG NAI, HAU GIANG PROVINCES PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Dong Nai, Hau Giang Provinces Promote Grain Production, Socialist Transformation in Agriculture"]

[Text] The Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee recently organized a thorough study and discussion of methods to achieve the Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

During 1983, although many difficulties were encountered in raw materials, supplies and energy for production, and prolonged drought during both the winter-spring and summer-fall crops, with a spirit of self-reliance and developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, Dong Nai Province made many new achievements. The most outstanding achievements were agricultural production and grain collection. The cultivated area increased by 4.91 percent, the grain area increased by 2.57 percent and the area of short-term industrial crops increased by 9 percent. Total grain output was 394,000 tons (an increase of 12 percent). Nearly 90,000 tons were collected, exceeding norms by nearly 40,000 tons. Industrial and small industry and handicraft production both developed. The amount of ceramic, fine arts and woven goods for export rapidly increased. The distribution and circulation work had many efforts in goods control and expanding the socialist commercial network to serve the lives of the cadres, workers and public servants. Initially, the province gained control of primary goods such as grain, pork and fish. The entire province now has 14 cooperatives and 653 agricultural production collectives mustering nearly 20 percent of the farm families and nearly 15 percent of the farm area in collective work. The production collectives and cooperatives all assign product contracts to groups and laborers. Many models of intensive cultivation to increase crop yields have achieved 4 tons per hectare with some achieving 6 tons per hectare.

During 1984 and the years to come, Dong Nai Province will firmly coordinate transformation and construction, primarily construction, with efforts to achieve 420,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, collecting 100,000 tons; 35,000 tons of soybeans, 13,500 tons of peanuts, 521,000 tons of sugarcane, 4,500 tons of tobacco and 8,550 tons of pork. Efforts will be made to increase the total output value of local industry and small industry and handicrafts by 20 percent. Intensive cultivation and multicropping will be promoted with full use of all types of land to develop short and long-term industrial crops. The province will increase investments in and expand the area of high-yield rice,

areas specialized in raising soybeans, tobacco, coffee, cashew nuts, coconuts, etc. aimed at creating an abundant source of raw materials for developing light industry and the food industry. Efforts will be made to complete agricultural transformation in Bien Hoa City and Thong Nhat District and to achieve 50 percent in other districts to basically complete cooperativization during 1985. The assignment of land and forests to the village will be accomplished. The exploitation of land along the coasts and rivers to build new economic and tourist areas will be coordinated with security and national defense. A tobacco processing facility to fully utilize the tobacco output of the province after fulfilling state obligations will be constructed as will a liquor and alcohol enterprise using locally available raw materials. The Thong Nhat Textile Mill will be expanded to produce 4.5 million meters of cloth annually beginning in 1985. A glass factory with an annual output of 1,500 tons of goods will be constructed. During the first 6 months of 1984, efforts will be made to assure completion of small industry and handicraft transformation with progress toward taking over the entire grain and pork market and gradually taking control of fresh and processed food products while eliminating private merchants in the rural area.

Hau Giang Province recently held a conference of the Provincial Party Organization Executive Committee and leading cadres from all sectors and echelons in the province to study and discuss execution of the Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Provincial Party Committee on the mission and assignment for 1984.

The greatest mission of Hau Giang during 1984 is still to strive for total agricultural development in rice and in subsidiary food, short-term industrial and export crops; with efforts to achieve a grain output of 1.6 to 1.7 million tons; and with agricultural transformation considered as the mission of permanent importance. The province will develop advanced production cooperatives and collectives, strengthen the present 12 cooperatives and 3,680 production collectives and strive to establish new production collectives in order to have 65 to 70 percent of the rice cultivation area worked collectively by the end of 1984. Hau Giang will continue to develop local industrial production and fishing--the two strengths of the province. On this basis, the province will restore order to distribution and circulation, control goods and money, firmly manage the socialist market, better care for the lives of the cadres, workers, troops and laboring people and successfully fulfill state obligations. During 1984, Hau Giang Province is striving to achieve a grain collection level of 420,000 tons and to meet the collection norms for other agricultural and food products.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

HAI HUNG AGRICULTURE--By the end of February, Hai Hung has carried out the sowing and transplanting of the 5th-month and spring rice on nearly 90,000 hectares--more than 80 percent of the total area destined for this crop. Tu Loc District and Hai Duong City have fulfilled 100 to 100.3 percent of the transplanting plan norm. The districts of Kim Mon, Chi Linh and Nam Thanh have carried out sowing and transplanting on 95 to 98 percent of the area destined for the 5th-month and spring crop. Hai Hung holds the industrial, water conservancy and electricity sectors jointly responsible for formulating plans, supplying materials, concentrating power and tractors and providing water to break down lumps of dry soil and to neatly complete the tilling task in every region; favorable conditions are being created for cooperatives and their members to sow and transplant the 5th-month and spring rice during the most appropriate season. To overcome the protracted cold spell which destroyed rice seedlings on more than 1,000 hectares, many districts have inspected and adjusted the situation of seedlings and shifted part of the arable area to the direct sowing of short-term varieties such as the "Can Tho 2, 75-6" in order to maintain the sowing and transplanting tempo. The province has given production installations nearly 200 tons of seed paddy. Production installations have directly sown spring rice seeds during the most favorable season on 24,180 hectares. Can Binh, My Van and Tu Loc Districts have directly sown rice seeds on 3,500 to 6,500 hectares. [VNA] [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 84 p 1] 9332

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### LAM THAO SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT FURTHER EXPANDED WITH USSR AID

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday 6 March, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant successfully carried out the test production of the first batch of phosphate fertilizer by the installation built during the second expansion stage: The phosphate fertilizer produced was of good quality and met the required degree of smoothness and fineness. During the test production process, machines and equipments including grinding, drying and compounding apparatuses ran safely and met the technical parameters. Witnessing the exit of the first batch of phosphate fertilizer from the workshop were representatives of the Council of Ministers and Chemicals General Department, factory cadres and workers, and [Nagi Binvladimir Dimitry], Economic Counselor at the USSR Embassy to Vietnam, together with a number of embassy cadres.

The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant is the first factory of the Vietnamese chemicals sector built with the USSR aid. In 1983, with the USSR aid, the plant began the first stage of expansion and raised the yearly capital from 100,000 to 175,000 tons. Despite many difficulties in the past 2 years, the plant has been operating above the design output and achieved a volume of production of 178,666 tons per annum.

To meet the need [of Vietnam] to carry out intensive cultivation to increase rice output, the USSR Government has decided to help Vietnam perform the second phase of construction and expansion of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant in order to double its present capacity. In January 1980, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant construction and expansion site was set up and composed of a number of units of the Ministry of Building, Chemicals General Department, Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant and Railway General Department together with the assistance of Soviet specialists. During the construction process, all units overcame numerous difficulties and achieved the planned speed.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### EXPORT BAMBOO-RATTAN WARE PRODUCTION IN BIEN HOA DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Tran Dinh Thanh, of Dong Nai Province: "Bien Hoa City Develops Handicrafts"]

[Text] Bien Hoa City (Dong Nai Province) is becoming a productive municipality owing to its varied handicrafts which produce art goods and knitted and woven rattan and bamboo wares. Jobless youths and students failing in school level transfer examination have joined cooperative teams or handicraft cooperatives. Even the old people aged 60 to 70 have participated in the productive activities of their children and grandchildren. Many cadres and manual and office workers have received raw materials from cooperatives and brought them home for production purposes, thus contributing to an increase in their families' income. Throughout the city, there are more than 10,000 people engaged in the manufacture of woven rattan and bamboo wares. The Thanh Cong cooperative is a good model in the development of the knitting and weaving trade. With a membership of 1,796, the cooperative produced nearly 10 million dong worth of merchandise in 1983 and sold it to the export sector; these goods represented one-sixth of the total value of the city's handicraft output.

To obtain the raw materials necessary to production, cooperatives have organized laborers to fetch "buoong" leaves and big and small rattan... from various areas in the province. Dong Nai is very rich in these materials. Xuan Loc District is reputed for its abundance of high-quality "buoong" leaves and also of many species of large- and small-sized bamboo and rattan. Tan Phu, Xuyen Moc and other districts are also capable of developing various handicrafts to give jobs to laborers and increase their income.

Bien Hoa's handicrafts can develop better if certain obstacles are removed. Preparations for the signing of production contracts between the Municipal Export Federation and production installations are still made slowly so that cooperative members are sometimes unemployed for 2 or 3 months at a stretch (because contracts are usually signed only in the 2d quarter). It is necessary for the home trade sector to draw up a more appropriate plan to buy merchandise from the handicraft sector so as to create favorable conditions for production installations to sell their wares. Production installations which manufacture and sell export goods have not yet been paid and rewarded promptly; nor has the sale of certain goods in fixed quantities to cooperative members been carried out in full accordance with Circular No 194 of the Council of Ministers.



## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### MEASURES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF EXPORT HANDICRAFTS PROPOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Tran Vinh, of the Central Committee of the Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives: "Quality of Export Handicrafts"]

[Text] The small industry and handicrafts sector has a large variety of merchandise of good and stable quality which have been highly prized in the market. Many kinds of handmade art goods have been awarded gold medals or commendation certificates at international exhibitions and fairs. The sector has, on many occasions, participated in the Giang Vo exhibitions of Vietnamese economic-technical achievements and has had more than 100 kinds of its goods awarded medals of various types. Over the recent years, however, the quality of small industry and handicraft goods in general, and handmade artwares for export in particular, has tended to decline. The rate of goods to be remade has been fairly high (sometimes up to 30 percent) and customers' complaints have increased continuously. If this state of affairs drags on, it will create great difficulties for production and for the employment of hundreds of thousands of handicraftsmen and their families. Every locality and every trade has shown shortcomings in the quality of goods usually due to the following practices: nonconformity with the models and themes mentioned in the signed contracts, low aesthetic value of certain categories of goods; slipshod manufacture failing to fully apply industrial measures and regulations; substandard quality of raw materials exercising an influence on product quality; and inadequate industrial sanitation. Because of the inadequate preservation of raw materials and products during warehouse storage and transportation, products have quickly deteriorated and become mouldy and moth-eaten so that their quality has been downgraded; packings and wrapping (including both inner and outer containers) have proven simultaneously weak and nondurable so that products have suffered scratches, bendings, twistings, cracks, topplings and breakages during the handling and transportation processes; since product models and themes are still scarce and unattractive and have rarely been improved and innovated, it has not yet been possible to meet the predilections of the consumer market--not to mention other negative practices such as failure to pack the exact quantities, retrieving good-quality merchandise and replacing it by bad-quality ones... To check the decline in quality, uniform and comprehensive measures must be taken by both the production sector and the side which orders goods by contract and also by the management agency.



First and foremost, the cooperatives' federation at all levels must intensify political and ideological education and motivate the broad masses of handicraft cadres, workers and laborers to elevate their awareness of the importance of the quality of products, especially of export goods. This is not merely a matter of professional conscience on the part of workers as well as the *raison d'être* of hundreds of thousands of handicraftsmen but is also related to the nation's prestige on the international market. A struggle must be waged against all negative manifestations in production in order to ensure product quality in each part and stage of the manufacturing process until completion of the product. The sections in charge of technical management and product quality control in each production installation must be streamlined and strengthened. If this task is to be carried out satisfactorily, there must be a closer coordination with scientific-technical management organs. It is necessary to understand thoroughly the notion that "the producer must be responsible to the state and the consumer for the quality of his product;" consequently, any product coming out of a workshop must bear a trademark and symbol proper to any merchandise and its quality must be certified by the product quality control department; it is necessary to firmly refuse to put low-quality goods into stores and to deliver substandard products to customers.

It is necessary to reinspect export goods producing installations with regard to the conditions of their equipment, tools, workshops and warehouses and also concerning the professional skills and technical standards of their workers; if these installations meet the requirements for export goods production, jobs will be assigned to them; if they fail to meet the minimum conditions, a study must be made to shift them to the production of more suitable goods. It is necessary to properly organize the broad dissemination of product quality standards down to each installation and person involved in the production of export goods. A resolution must be submitted to administrative organs at all levels requesting them to examine and issue production-business registration certificates or permits to continue production and business only to installations having registered the quality and trademarks of their products and fulfilled the minimum conditions conducive to a steady product quality.

In their capacity as agencies which do the contract ordering of goods, foreign trade organs must improve their contract signing method and determine the signing time in order to give production installations enough time to make production, material, technical and industrial preparations. The deadlines indicated in contracts must cover more than one production cycle for a corresponding batch of products since there have been instances when contracts were signed in the middle of the year with the provision that goods should be delivered as soon as the beginning of the 4th quarter. Some installations received contracts for the manufacture of ten of thousands of woven bamboo articles with the condition that these goods should be delivered in only 2 months and that otherwise the "contracts would be cut off" to their detriment! Under such circumstances, production installations would become embarrassed and be compelled to "run after" the plan norms and contracts. Contracts must be signed on a priority basis with collective production installations and those which have already registered their product quality and goods trademarks; contracts must be signed neither with installations failing to work in a serious manner and to ensure the quality of their products nor

with "individuals" because such contracts will create loopholes enabling these people to buy up goods on the market and then try by all means to deliver them to warehouses to make a profit without caring whether the quality is good or bad.

In economic contracts, it is necessary to specify clearly the provisions about product quality such as patterns, standards, grades, containers, packings and inspection methods and also to use these factors as a legal basis governing the purchasing, selling, shipping and receiving relationships between the two sides. In cases goods are to be manufactured according to "samples," specific regulations must be set forth concerning the management and use of these "samples" which must serve as an accurate basis for quality control and assessment upon receipt; it is also necessary to avoid instances of "loss of the original sample after three copies have been made of it." The provision of raw materials and other supplies and the determination of product prices must conform to fixed criteria suitable for the set qualitative requirements. If raw materials are of inferior quality, they must be treated before being used for production (and if such treatment is entrusted to production installations, a price differential must be paid to them). It is necessary to eliminate the habit of handing raw materials of bad quality to production installations without establishing a contract for the upgrading treatment of these materials. Low grade lacquer has been supplied to many lacquerware producing installations whose goods are made of thin, knotty wood plates which have been glued together but have come off easily later when immersed in water. After some exposure to light, both the white satin designed for embroidery and the embroidery threads have faded and the wool to be used for carpet weaving have rotted due to inadequate preservation and protracted storage. The paints to be used on bamboo shades have also faded and the wood to be used for packing is of a wornout, inferior kind... Therefore, the raw materials to be supplied to production installations must meet strict requirements regarding homogeneity, species, patterns and [delivery] speed. For the production of export goods, production installations have had to rely on themselves to buy and obtain most of the domestically produced raw materials. In view of the great fluctuations in market prices, these factors must be rationally calculated by the contract signing agencies in order to ensure a reasonable income for production installations. For example, over the past 20 years, an export bamboo shade producing installation in one province has been supplied [each year] with only 2 tons of slender bamboos by a foreign trade office at the district level and has had to send out its own personnel to find and buy all the remaining quantity of slender bamboos necessary to production. Moreover, transportation means are hired from state enterprises. In 1983, the rent of a vehicle trip in Binh Tri Thien was 10 times higher than in 1982. All these expenditures had to be met by the production installations. Product purchase prices must also be calculated in such a way as to clearly reflect the policy of stimulating production development and raising product quality. Had they relied solely on the contract ordering of export goods, many installations would have reaped only a low income; therefore, they have been obliged to carry out a "left-handed" [sideline] trade to "make both ends meet" and "use the extraneous trade to support the traditional one." The inspection and receipt of goods must be carried out tightly and strictly on the basis of the standards mentioned in the signed contracts and must quickly detect batches of goods and

products which fail to meet the qualitative requirements and which must be eliminated right at the first round of inspection. The personnel in charge of inspection and receipt of goods must be qualified, virtuous, equitable, incorruptible and conversant with technique and must have a sense of responsibility and been trained professionally and equipped with the necessary means. Only by doing so can one supervise the process of organizing the transportation and management of products at various stations, export trade corporations, transit warehouses and harbor depots. Regrettable loopholes have been caused by the fact that cooperatives have been given "blank-check" contracts to supervise the packing of goods and their direct delivery to customers and that foreign trade organs have failed to exercise a tight management of qualitative requirements. If products not meeting the qualitative criteria are eliminated immediately at the first round of inspection, it will be possible to avoid heavy expenditures and substantial waste.

To carry out the above-mentioned tasks satisfactorily, it is necessary to strengthen the coordination between the foreign trade sector and the cooperatives' federation at all levels from the central to grassroots echelon so that both sides will jointly seek measures to remove hindrances in order to step up production and heighten the quality of goods; it is also necessary to intensify the exchange of information between the two sectors, to organize symposia on product quality, to replan and reorganize the production of handmade artwares for export, to reestablish order in the domain of raw material exploitation, purchase and supply, to fix rational prices for products and to struggle against all negative manifestations in production and consumption.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### MORE FAMILIES LEAVE HA NAM NINH FOR NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Phan Thanh Phuong, Ha Nam Ninh Province: "Ha Nam Ninh Province Sends 250 Families To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh is a province that has much experience in mobilizing and organizing persons to go build new economic zones. Since the start of this year, the province has sent 250 families, 1,100 persons and 538 laborers, to build new economic zones in the provinces of Lam Dong, Minh Hai and Gai Lai-Kontum.

The province has taken the initiative and sent cadres to conduct surveys and make good preparations at the sites to which persons are being sent and, on this basis, has drawn up plans and organized the persons going to the new economic zones in a manner which insures that both qualitative and quantitative requirements are met. Following Tet, the province sent an additional 20 cadres down to the districts and villages to encourage cooperatives to do a good job of mobilizing and providing incentive for each family to go build new economic zones voluntarily and without being pressured.

Under the guideline "the state and the people working together" and in addition to the regulations and policies of the state that pertain to those persons who go build new economic zones, the cooperatives have also mobilized the people to contribute to the new economic fund and supply money, seed paddy and supplies to the families going to build new economic zones. To date, the province has collected 4 million dong and more than 2,000 tons of paddy for its new economic fund. As a result, each family going to build a new economic zone is provided in advance with 3 months of grain and from 1,500 to 2,000 dong. In Nam Ninh District, in addition to the regulations and policies of the state, the people have also been mobilized to contribute to each laborer who goes to build a new economic zone 30 kilograms of grain, 300 dong and the necessary utensils. The district has also given its attention to equipping the new economic zones of Ninh Trang and Hoa Trung in Di Linh District, Lam Dong Province, with wired radio networks, medicine and health care equipment worth hundreds of thousands of dong. During the 27 February phase of the program alone, the district sent nearly 100 families to build new economic zones, meeting all qualitative requirements.

In addition to properly preparing the sites to which persons are being sent, Hai Hau District has directed its cooperatives in preparing for each family enough table grain to last for 3 to 5 months and providing to each family, seed, capital, tools and production equipment worth about 1,000 dong. Hai Hau is a unit that has met both qualitative and quantitative requirements quite well in the sending of persons to build new economic zones.

The entire province is making an effort to send in March and April an additional 2,000 families, 10,000 persons and 5,000 laborers, to build new economic zones.

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